"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; cooler; south to southeast winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,157. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅛c, cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

Page 1.

In a letter to United States Marshal Glen Miller of Salt Lake Senator Hanna, as Chairman of the National Committee, protests against the suggested indorsement of free silver by the Republican Party of Utah.

Page 2.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York will meet this evening, and a lively time is expected.

A well-dressed old woman, who says her name is Sebethy Anne Peak, was found wandering in a Brooklyn cemetery. She cannot recollect her home.

Congressmen J. P. Dolliver, in a lecture at Ocean Grove, says the country has gained greatly by the war at home and abroad. Our flag will stay in the Philippines, he says, and America will brook no foreign interference.

Two battalions of the Sixth Cavalry arrived from the South, and were taken at once to the new camp at Montauk Point. Many among them were sick and ailing. The troops seemed to enjoy the cooling breezes at the camp. The ground is not in readiness for them yet, and the water problem has grown serious.

Page 3.

Gov. Voorhees expressed the belief that the Government will soon establish a military post at Sea Girt.

A movement is on foot to have the troops to be sent to Montauk Point parade in this city on Labor Day.

Page 4.

Howard Townsend, the agent for the Red Cross Society in the work at Montauk Point, was making active preparations for giving aid. The yacht Red Cross is to sail for there to-day with a load of supplies. Four nurses will be sent at first, and more if needed.

Page 5.

The New York Yacht Club will hold a meeting Thursday night to consider Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's Cup.

Isidore Bernstein, who says he is a professor of languages, was arrested on the French Line pier and held for smuggling. His pockets bulged with jewelry.

At the Brighton Beach track yesterday Rotterdam, who won the first race, was disqualified, and Longacre was given the purse. The other winners were Gad Fay, Bonnie Gem, Continental, Country Dance, and Jefferson.

Page 7.

Charles E. Ward shot his wife and then killed himself after they had had a drunken quarrel. Mrs. Ward may recover.

The maximum official temperature was eighty-six degrees, at 4 o'clock. The greatest humidity was 88 per cent. Four persons died from heat, and many were prostrated.

Page 12.

A second hearing was begun in the suit of John D. Rockefeller to have reduced the assessments on his property in Mount Pleasant.

Edmund H. Beiderlinden, a deputy cashier in the City Water Supply Department, was arrested and admitted a shortage of $440.47 in his accounts.

The Brooklyn Charities Department office was filled with blind people, as it was the day on which $50 is given annually to each blind person in the borough.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met, and, among other questions, that of the proposed construction of a new public library at Bryant Park was under discussion.

Justice Beekman has confirmed the report of Referee Norton, granting Mrs. Janet L. Durant a divorce from her husband, William West Durant. Mrs. Durant is awarded the custody of their three children and can remarry.

Bids for the new issue of city bonds were opened, and the prices offered were much higher than had been expected. The entire issue is likely to be awarded to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at their bid of 105.03.

Nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of John Pettit, the missing real estate man. His friends recall happenings going to show that his mind was failing. William Calhoun was brought up in supplementary proceedings in Brooklyn.

The three stewards of the Britannic arrested Saturday were held on a charge of smuggling. The Jersey City police have found the owner of the bond coupons taken from Kynaston, and which are supposed to have been stolen from the steamship's mails. It is said the stewards have made a partial confession. Chief Officer Jago is still at large.

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A PRINCESS REPORTED KILLED.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg Tell of Outlaws in the Crimea.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"From St. Petersburg it is reported that a band of thieves entered the residence of Princess Chunkaloff, near Simferopol, capital of the Government of Taurida, in the Crimea, foully murdered the Princess and two lady companions, strangling them in their sleep, and, after pillaging the house of valuables, decamped."

GREAT BRITAIN IS FIRM.

Will Adopt a Rigid Policy as to Chinese Railways.

PEKIN, Aug. 8.—Great Britain, it is asserted, has adopted a firm attitude in the matter of railway concessions in China. The situation is now cleared, unless Russia makes a counter move.

There is general satisfaction in the British settlements.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have been reported in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast.

There has been a fall in temperature in the lake regions, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

It will be cooler, with rain, in the Atlantic States; the weather will clear in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and lower lake region, and will be generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		Times.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	68	76	79
6 A. M.	67	74	80
9 A. M.	72	78	82
12 M.	77	85	89
4 P. M.	74	86	89
6 P. M.	74	85	88
9 P. M.	70	79	86
12 P. M.	69	76	80

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	84
Weather Bureau	80
Corresponding date 1897	72
Corresponding date for last twenty years	74

[illegible]

SPAIN'S ANSWER IN WASHINGTON

Formal Response to Our Peace Terms Reaches Cambon.

DOCUMENT NOT YET DELIVERED

Its Length Indicates that Sagasta May Wish to Secure Discussion.

A Cabinet Officer States that the American Government Will Insist Upon the Conditions It Has Set.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The reply of the Spanish Government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The answer came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish response. A few minutes later another dispatch brought a second section, and these kept coming interruptedly by a procession of messengers until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at 3:50, when the last part was still to arrive.

In the meantime the cipher experts were at work, and by 4:30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the dispatch received up to that time, and there was a lull of some time, the experts awaiting the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rainstorm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock might have occasioned delay of the remainder.

No Conference Yet Appointed.

Pending the receipt of the complete reply, no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the President, as the time for that depended largely upon some of the features of the answer, and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the formal response which usually accompany a document of this solemn character.

Neither at the White House nor at the State Department was there any knowledge that the reply had reached Washington, and the usual office hours closed with no appointment made for a conference. There was felt to be little likelihood, even though the Ambassador received the complete answer and his instructions, that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the document.

Pending the official delivery of the answer, speculation was rife as to its contents. There was little or no further doubt that the length of the reply meant that Spain had not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the response was an acceptance, it was accompanied by extended discussion, and probably by conditions.

This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for, while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly there might be another period of discussion, and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms.

Virtual Acceptance Expected.

The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was, on its face, an acceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of further discussion. All vital points were believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Ladrones, and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines.

In the carrying out of this programme it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish Cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition.

The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the Senate to become operative. In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay unless the President and Cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion.

Our Terms to be Enforced.

Late in the afternoon the President received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French Embassy. A Cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving:

"The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish Cabinet indicates that the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but leave several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering these terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on those terms."

The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the Ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States Government to-night beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document has been received, but not disclosing its contents.

It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the President before the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply.

SPAIN READY TO PROCEED.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—It is said that as soon as the American reply is received Señor Sagasta will nominate peace Commissioners.

Señor Sagasta, when asked to-day whether there was any truth in the statement, cabled to the United States, that he had cabled direct to Washington on the subject of Spain's acceptance of the American peace conditions, categorically and emphatically denied that he had sent any such communication. The Premier added:

"The negotiations will follow the usual diplomatic course, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, will present Spain's note to President McKinley."

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

[illegible] the American explanations shows that it does not desire to waste time in dilatory procedure.

"The question when direct negotiations will begin is rather doubtful; probably because the Cabinet is resolved to act scrupulously in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and the best authorities disagree in the interpretation of the constitutional law."

MAY BE MORE DISCUSSION.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Liberal this morning says:

"The Government accepts the United States' conditions ad referendum, believing it is not authorized to cede territory without the vote of the Cortes. If President McKinley objects, the Cortes will be convoked this month. A fresh note from President McKinley, replying to Spain's reply, is expected during the course of this week."

The Liberal expresses the opinion that "certain passages of Spain's reply may lead to an exchange of cable messages of a critical nature, possibly creating fresh difficulties."

SECRETARY DAY TO RESIGN.

Will Be a Peace Commissioner in Paris —Ambassador Hay Suggested as His Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Secretary of State Day undoubtedly believes that the war is over. When he took the position of Secretary of State it was "for the war," and now he will not deny the report that he is to return to private life with the completion of the treaty of peace which he hopes and believes will be the outcome of the correspondence that has been going on between the United States and Spain through the French Ambassador.

Mr. Day is so reticent a person that it is not an easy matter to learn from him anything concerning his purposes or those of the Administration. His reticence is his strongest characteristic. So marked is it that it has become the subject of a saying brought out when the State Department was running with Mr. Sherman as its nominal head.

Secretary Day expects to leave the Department of State, to sit in Paris with the peace commission that will be named to complete the negotiations. At present, it is the intention of the Administration to constitute the commission of three or five members, and the probability is that five will be the number. Spain is reported as being prepared to send the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Sagasta Cabinet as the head of the Spanish commission. Mr. Day's station and familiarity with the subject indicate him as the head of the American commission.

Peace Negotiations in London.

Next to Secretary Day, Ambassador Hay is suggested as perhaps the most useful man to be chosen on the American commission. His special usefulness is explained by a friend of the President. Ever since the war broke out, indeed before the war came on, the representative of Spain in London has done all that lay in his power to avert hostilities. Several interviews pointing to a pacific way out of the controversy emanated from him. He has maintained pleasant personal relations with the American Ambassador, notwithstanding the war, and he and Mr. Hay have talked over the chances of an early peace, and the results of their conversations have come to Washington from time to time.

So, while the public has been aware of peace efforts carried on between the United States and Spain through Ambassador Cambon, an unobserved exchange of views had been progressing before that between the London representative of Spain and Ambassador Hay that was paving the way for the success of later negotiations.

Most of the lists of men said to be in the mind of the President for members of the peace commission seem to-day to contain representatives of one party only. Ex-President Harrison, Senator Allison, and Justice Brown, all Republicans, with others of that party, are mentioned. The probability is that two of five or one of three will be Democratic.

Some doubt is expressed of the willingness of leading men to accept the position of Commissioner when it is learned that the commission is to be limited in its latitude. Every member of it will go to the Paris meeting very clearly and positively instructed. The Administration will expect to have its contentions very strictly maintained. Outside of instructions there will be little room for the exercise of discretion. The Commissioners are to report to Washington from day to day, as their work proceeds, and before anything is signed it must be fully approved here.

Hay May Be Secretary of State.

There are various reports concerning the next Secretary of State. The most generally accepted report is that Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith will take Mr. Day's place as one more congenial to his taste than that he occupies in the Cabinet. But there is also talk of the calling back of Ambassador Hay to accept the vacant place. Mr. Hay was suggested when the Cabinet was being made up, but some entangling alliances born of the stress of campaign anxiety ruled Mr. Hay out and Mr. Sherman in.

Mr. Hay is regarded as an available candidate in consequence of his diplomatic taste and training, and also for the reason that he can maintain the social state that custom has come to require of the official head of the diplomatic body. Mr. Day has no taste for the social functions that the capital will expect him to conduct if he remains Secretary. To his friends he has frankly admitted his inability to undertake the expense involved in maintaining the reputation of the State Department, according to custom.

The recall of Mr. Hay will mean a new Ambassador to England, and that opportunity may, it is suggested, be turned in the way of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who was rather expected to go to London, but whose nomination was not altogether agreeable to politicians of his own party.

WANT THE PHILIPPINES KEPT.

Pressure Upon the Administration to Secure a Demand for the Retention of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Everybody who can be assumed to speak with any sort of authority for the Administration has been expressing the greatest desire that the answer of Spain will be acceptably responsive to the demands of the United States, but there were some expressions of doubt and anxiety to-day, even with the utterance of confidence in the character of Spain's answer.

Until the reply has been read the fear will not quite vanish that Spanish diplomacy has sought to qualify the force of the President's [illegible] war actively instead of an armistice, and the immediate shrinking of the war material which the country has been accumulating and getting into motion.

It is getting to be the general opinion that, if it be responsive to the public demand, the Administration will push its opportunity in the Philippines much further than the President is said to be disposed to do. Some of the friends of the President, who have heard that the Government will retire from the Philippines, keeping only a naval station there, have hastened to inform Mr. McKinley that the Western country is assuming that the Philippines are to be retained entire. Part of the Cabinet is averse to this, and some of its members would not keep any of the islands.

The increasing desire to secure the Philippines as part of the domain of the United States has been forcing itself upon the Administration fast enough by telegrams, letters, and communications from organized bodies.

"The sentiment," said a prominent man to-day, "is perfectly natural, and it is right. If we take the Philippines, the wisdom and profitableness of the acquisition will be as popular fifty years from now as the Louisiana purchase is to-day. Yet that purchase was opposed and denounced much more fiercely than is the Philippines capture. We must take them now or drop them, perhaps to make a great deal of trouble among other nations. We shall never have another chance to get them."

Should Spain so answer the demands of President McKinley as to lead to a suspension of negotiations, almost everybody believes that when Spain again asks our terms of peace there will be a pronounced demand for the evacuation of the Philippines, as there is now for withdrawal from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The aversion in the United States for returning the inhabitants to the control of Spain, with the chance of a new series of military murders on the Manila luneta, the squabble that will be caused by undertaking to partition the islands among powers hungry for new Eastern territory, and the alleged confession of inability on the part of the United States to grapple with the colonial problem presented in the taking of the archipelago, are all having some influence as considerations indicating to the United States the necessity of making the Philippines United States territory.

Did England Offer to Mediate?

MADRID, Aug. 8.—El Liberal says: "The Government received an offer from England to mediate. The offer was favorably regarded, but was not accepted."

El Liberal remarks further: "The presence of a large British squadron near Gibraltar is clear evidence of an understanding, if not an alliance, between England and the United States."

Future Friendship with Spain.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Temps says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley, and that he will consider it honorable to show the United States is strong, great, and magnanimous enough to spare the vanquished enemy, not to abuse its victory, and to desire by the generosity of its acts to make the treaty with the people they have learned to respect on the battlefield a veritable pact of friendship. It is certain Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. Freed from the Cuban incubus, she will regain energy and vitality and march with joyful steps toward a calm and prosperous future."

Rewards for Cambon and Thiebaut.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Government has decided to reward the services of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, and of M. Thiebaut, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

Spanish Republicans Pursued.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A special dispatch from Madrid says:

"The Government has sent a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry in pursuit of a band of seven men who, with cries of 'Long live the Republic,' invaded a farm at Alcala de Chivert, in Valencia, and seized a number of rifles belonging to customs officers and members of the Municipal Guard."

SENATOR HANNA PROTESTS.

Seeks to Prevent the Republicans of Utah from Indorsing the Policy of Free Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 8.—A movement having been recently inaugurated to incorporate the Democratic financial plank in the platform of the State Republican Party of Utah, Senator M. A. Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, has addressed a letter to United States Marshal Glen Miller of this city, in which he says:

"I have been informed that it is suggested that the Republican Party of Utah, at the next State Convention, indorse in its platform the finance of silver. As Chairman of the National Committee, charged with the duties of the position, I protest against the Republicans of any State taking such action.

"It would be clearly in opposition to the principles of the party as declared in the platform at the National Convention at St. Louis, and I trust you will use your influence and efforts to the end that that declaration may be sustained."

SEVENTEEN KLONDIKERS LOST.

Disastrous Storm Overtakes a Party of Prospectors on the Muskovite River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—A letter received by the Alaska Commercial Company, dated Unalaska, July 28, says:

Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of twelve prospectors, calling themselves the Columbia Exploring Company, together with the Rev. R. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife, and two native pilots, bound for the Muskovite River, have been lost.

Not long ago the Rev. Mr. Weber was asked by some of the prospecting party who were on board the steamer Lakme to go with them as pilot and interpreter, with two Indian pilots up the Muskovite River. He agreed to do so, taking his wife and children along. On June 24 he met the party, which had a fifty-foot steamer and two barges. They were at Good News Bay, but were short one boat which was needed to carry their stores.

On July 27, the natives say, the small steamer, with two barges in tow, left Good News Bay to proceed up the river. Soon after their departure a terrible storm arose. A few days later the natives reported a stranded barge ashore on the north side of the river. It was laden with supplies, all of which were appropriated by the finders. Later on a raft was found adrift.

Nothing has been heard of any of the seventeen persons who started up the river, and it is thought they have perished. The [illegible]

MARCHING ON SAN JUAN

Miles's Army Advancing Through Puerto Rico from the East, West, and Centre.

HENRY TO ATTACK ARECIBO

Artillery Ordered to Yauco, Probably for the Purpose of Menacing Mayaguez—The Montgomery and Relief at Ponce.

PONCE, Aug. 8.—Amid rumors of peace, the army of Gen. Miles is sweeping on toward San Juan by roads from the east, west, and centre. This will compel the enemy to concentrate their forces at the capital.

Gen. Henry is advancing on Arecibo and the artillery is going to Yauco, probably to threaten Mayaguez. The Americans are strong and should succeed without a setback.

The navy does not expect to be called on for much service. A reconnoissance of Fajardo shows that there are no batteries there. Report says that San Juan will offer little resistance.

The Third Illinois, supported by the Fourth Ohio, advanced on Guayama Friday morning and were attacked by Spanish outposts. The whole mountain was soon ablaze with sputtering fire. The volunteers behaved well, drove the Spaniards back, and took the town, the cleanest and most picturesque on the island. The inhabitants rejoiced and welcomed the Americans, with colors hoisted.

When the Spaniards made an attack the Fourth Ohio met them, and there was hot work at close range with two dynamite guns. Five shots of the dynamite guns and a well directed musketry fire drove the enemy back. The American troops were armed with Krag-Jorgensen and the Spanish with Springfield rifles. The Americans had three men wounded and the Spaniards one killed and three wounded. The temporary hospital is in the municipal cockpit.

Gen. Brooke estimates that the force of the enemy was 400, and that 1,200 more were in the hills and heavy brush.

Gen. Brooke is here in conference with Major Gen. Miles. His force is still at Guayama. A force of about 400 regular Spanish troops are stationed eight miles away.

The United States cruiser Montgomery and the hospital ship Relief have arrived at the port of Ponce.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Col. Rice Succeeds Col. Woodward and Adjt. B. R. Ames Is Made Lieutenant Colonel.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Gov. Wolcott has commissioned Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, United States Army, to be Colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, in place of Col. Woodward, resigned. The appointment is in accordance with a recommendation made by Gen. Miles by cable, in connection with the announcement of Col. Woodward's resignation. Gov. Wolcott also has appointed Adjt. Butler R. Ames of Lowell to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The appointments have been cabled to Gen. Miles at the front, and it is expected here that this action will settle the trouble in the Sixth Regiment, which culminated in the resignation of the principal officers last week.

Col. Rice served in the Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry during the civil war, and is remembered as a good officer by many Massachusetts men. He was Lieutenant Colonel of that command at one time. Butler Ames, who is a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from Lowell, went out as Adjutant of the Sixth.

The Governor was influenced in the appointment of Ames by the strong recommendation of Gen. Garretson, commanding that brigade, who proposed him for either Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel.

Thus far Gov. Wolcott has received no word from Col. Woodward or any of the other officers of the Sixth who have resigned.

ENGINEERS SAIL SOUTH TO-DAY.

Major Seaman Answers Charges that the Chester Was Unfit to Sail.

The transport Chester, with the First Volunteer Engineers aboard, will leave to-day for Puerto Rico. Major Louis L. Seaman, Surgeon of the regiment, yesterday denied the report that the Chester was not properly provisioned and not in proper condition for sailing.

"Of course," said Major Seaman, "the men found that their quarters were rather cramped after the camp at Peekskill, but they did not expect anything else. The delay in getting off is the fault of the engineers of the vessel."

SIGSBEE GETS THE TEXAS.

Commander of the Maine Succeeds Capt. Philip, Who May Now Go on Shore Duty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Two important changes in the command of vessels of the navy were announced this evening by Secretary Long.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine when she met her fate in the Harbor of Havana, and who was been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Capt. John W. Philip of command of the battleship Texas, now undergoing repairs in New York. It is understood that Capt. Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco.

Secretary Long announced also that Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis had been ordered to the command of the Newark, Commodore Watson's new flagship, to succeed Capt. Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the battleship Oregon on account of the illness of Capt. Charles E. Clark.

It is regarded by the naval authorities as particularly fitting that Capt. Sigsbee should be given command of the Texas. The Maine and the Texas were the first battleships of the new American Navy, both having been provided for by Congress in the same appropriation bill. Both vessels were constructed by the Government in accordance with Government plans and under the supervision of naval officers, the Maine at the New York Navy Yard and the Texas at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

For years the Texas was looked upon as the most unfortunate vessel in the navy. Her fine work in Cuban waters, especially during the engagement which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, has dispelled this feeling, and at the same time proved the wisdom of her construction.

ROOSEVELT FOR PRESIDENT.

Kansas Republicans Want Him to be the Standard-Bearer in 1900.

TOPEKA, Aug. 8.—Republican leaders in Kansas are bent on urging the nomination of Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders for the Presidency.

They talk of inviting him to attend the State soldiers' reunion, to be held here in October, and if they can secure his presence they will take measures to boom him for the Presidency.

Col. Roosevelt has many admirers in Kansas and neighboring States.

PRISONERS EMBARK TO-DAY.

One Thousand Sick and Wounded Soldiers to Sail from Santiago for Spain on the Alicante.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter and the Spanish General, Toral, held a consultation at the Palace this afternoon with regard to the embarkation of the Spanish prisoners of war.

As a result of the conference 1,000 of the Spanish sick and wounded will be taken on board the Alicante to-morrow morning and sent to Spain as soon as the vessel is properly loaded.

There is to be no bunching or waiting of transports. Each will sail as soon as it can be loaded after arrival here.

HOBSON MEETS CERVERA.

Hero of the Merrimac Exchanges Reminiscences of Santiago with the Spanish Admiral at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 8.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson boarded the Annapolis train at Odenton at 8 A. M. to-day en route from Washington to visit Admiral Cervera. He was accompanied by two newspaper men. On the Annapolis train he met an old acquaintance, Albert Ross, son of Lieut. Commander Ross, United States Navy, and the two chatted together on the way to Annapolis. The presence of the hero of the Merrimac was soon noised throughout the car, and he attracted the usual attention that he receives; but no formal demonstration was made.

At Annapolis, as soon as the twenty or thirty persons in the station recognized the Lieutenant, a spontaneous cheer broke from the crowd, which the recipient politely acknowledged. The party was driven at once to the Naval Academy. As he entered the main gate, Watchman James Anderson recognized Lieut. Hobson and gave him a more than military salute, lifting his hat clear off his head. The Lieutenant returned the compliment. The coach went on to Admiral McNair's office, the correspondents going under the convoy of the Lieutenant.

After a ten-minute conversation with Superintendent McNair, Lieut. Hobson went to Admiral Cervera's quarters. Orderly Michael Lynch went with him to point out 17 Buchanan Row. Lieut. Hobson went up the high steps and pulled the bell. Lieut. Cervera answered the call, and there was a hearty shake of hands.

Then the Admiral and Hobson met. It was like that of father and son. The gray-bearded Admiral first laid his hands on the shoulders of the young hero and then embraced him with Spanish fervor, and the conversation began on the most friendly terms. Reminiscences were conned over between them, and memories that had made their careers touch each other were recalled.

The interview closed with Admiral Cervera inviting Lieut. Hobson to visit him at his Spanish home. It had lasted about an hour, during which Capt. Eulate called and gave Lieut. Hobson a most cordial and friendly greeting. Then Lieut. Hobson went to the library, where he saw some old friends and acquaintances, meeting a number of attachés of the Academy as he went, and greeting every one in the friendly and courteous manner that has always graced his character.

He took the 12:10 train to Washington. A few citizens had learned of his visit, and were at the station to greet him as he alighted from the carriage. He walked into the station, and as one of the citizens lifted his hat to him, the Lieutenant called him by name, and was introduced to several ladies, who had come up to the station to obtain a view of the hero.

His train was nearly ready to start when he reached the station, so he soon boarded it, and the train moved out. At that instant Miss Georgia Porter, who had named the Annapolis when the vessel was christened, came under the convoy of Lieut. Hill of the United States Marine Corps, running up to the train. After a very long and excellent sprint, the lady reached the car window and waved her handkerchief at the departing train.

All the spectators thought it was in honor of Hobson. So did the Lieutenant. He was out on the platform and the lady's fingers waved under his very nose. He bent down and threw back a kiss. The spectators enthusiastically cheered. The waving handkerchief, it turned out, was a send-off for Miss Porter's friend, Miss Louise White, daughter of Commander White, United States Navy, who was going on a vacation.

THE COLON MAY NOT BE SAVED.

Wreckers Report that the Spanish Warship Is in a Bad Position.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Province of Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 8.—The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arrived at the scene of the battle of July 3, and has visited the Cristobal Colon.

The wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation, and they fear it is impossible to save her.

The Maria Teresa has not yet been floated.

WRECKERS GOING TO SANTIAGO.

Great Expedition Leaves Norfolk to Lift Spanish Warships.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 8.—The third Merritt-Chapman wrecking expedition left here to-day for Santiago. It consisted of the steamship Plymouth, with a complete wrecking outfit; the schooner barge F. R. Sharp, with three complete outfits; the wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman, carrying forty wreckers, divers, and engineers, under command of Capt. Charles L. Nelson, and towing four immense pontoons, two being 100 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 13 feet deep, and two 60 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 12 feet deep, the four combined having a lifting capacity of about 3,200 tons. This is believed to be the largest wrecking expedition that ever left the United States. The fleet passed out the capes this afternoon. The voyage will probably take ten days or two weeks.

LONG DEFENDS SAMPSON

Secretary of the Navy's Reply to a Letter Violently Attacking the Admiral.

SAYS THE CRITIC IS UNJUST

Speaks of Tremendous Responsibility Devolving Upon Sampson Who, He Thinks, Did His Duty Splendidly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a copy of his reply to one of them which he furnished for publication:

Navy Department,
Washington, Aug. 8.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only be pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson; of his very superior attainments as an officer and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago.

Justice is always done in the long run. But when you indulge in such unfounded criticism I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

First—Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic Squadron because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interests, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department, and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the Ordnance Bureau and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science.

Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

The Movement on Puerto Rico.

2. The movement on Puerto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of Admirals commanding squadrons, did, however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong. Its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships and to secure for us the domination of the sea. The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine was destroyed, and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk of the destruction of any of our battleships, except in battle with the enemy's ships.

The movement to Puerto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera, undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan, changed his destination to Santiago. Our movement to Puerto Rico thus became a reconnoissance and fulfilled its purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Puerto Rico, as the army was not then ready to co-operate.

At the Mouth of Santiago Harbor.

Third—With regard to sending our ships into the harbor of Santiago: Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines, and the wisdom of this course, I believe, is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the army. How effectually under this co-operation the result was accomplished is now a matter of history.

There are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th of July when Shafter, with his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply of the Spanish commander to the demand for surrender. Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights ready to wigwag the signal for firing. Happily, instead of this signal came the good word that the Spanish had surrendered to this combined readiness for attack.

4. Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He was commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast; charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officials, and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accuse, was devoting his days and nights to these duties.

Precautions to Prevent Escape.

If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape; so that, when that attempt came, the movement to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork; as, at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although Gen. Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Lookout Mountain.

"I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest, as I am in giving them the credit they so richly—every one of them—deserve for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. But I cannot understand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all these officers subordinate to him in their reports clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washington, going to confer with Gen. Shafter, yet the battle was fought under his orders, and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparations.

"For myself, I know no predilection for any one of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurels. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserves unstinted praise; not one of them deserves any less than a full measure for that day's work.

Lowering of Sampson's Merit Cruel.

And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a depreciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic Commander in Chief, physically frail, worn with sleepless vigil, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions, blockading the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under with the fleet which executed his command, yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country.

I am sure that no one deprecates such an attack more than the officers of the fleet, Commodore, Captains, and all. Among them, all is peace. Whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am reminded of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beautiful verse:

> Far, far beneath the noise of tempests dieth,
> And silver waves chime ever peacefully;
> And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it flieth,
> Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

Truly yours, JOHN D. LONG.

SPANISH FOURS AND PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Spanish fours opened at 44¼, and later declined to 44. Saturday's closing price was 42¾.

Although there are fears of possible complications, the acceptance of the peace terms by Spain strengthened prices all around on the Stock Exchange to-day, especially in the case of American and Spanish securities, though the business done was not extensive, in view of the settlement.

On the Street, after the close of the market, American securities declined.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 178.50; at Madrid, 58; at Lisbon, 79; at Rome, 107.42.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Spanish fours opened at 44.05, an advance of .60, but declined to 43.85, and closed at 43.75.

Irregular business prevailed on the Bourse here to-day, and there was a certain amount of agitation in several departments. Spanish fours attracted attention. At the opening they had a sharp advance, but Spaniards closed easier on profit taking. De Beer's mines were the feature of the weakness, due to heavy sales for London account. International securities closed easier.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Business was slow on the Boerse to-day. Foundry shares were depressed on realizations. Spanish fours were harder and Northern Pacific improved. Exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8.—On the Boerse today business was irregular. Local securities were dull and Spanish fours, which were the feature of the day's transactions, were higher. American securities were strong, in response to the advices from New York.

BARCELONA, Aug. 8.—Spanish fours, 65.90.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Spanish 4s closed today at 65.50.

Gold was quoted at 50.00.

LIEUT. SMITH BLAMED.

Irregular Issuing of Quartermaster's Supplies at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Board of Survey appointed by Gen. King to report upon the circumstances attending the informal issuing of blankets, shoes, and clothing by First Lieut. L. C. Smith, Regimental Quartermaster of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, has made its report.

While Lieut. Smith is not held to have been criminally careless in the conduct of his office, yet the responsibility for the shortage is fastened upon him, and it is recommended that he make good the value of the list of supplies, which is approximately $700.

A report has been filed by the Board of Survey appointed by Gen. Merriman finding that 1,024 pairs of shoes issued to the Tennessee regiment were very inferior; that 1,074 Springfield rifles, furnished the same regiment, were second hand and worked over, though serviceable. The condemnation of 1,272 bayonet scabbards and an equal number of cartridge boxes is recommended.

WANT THE RODRIGUES FREED.

Orders Sent to Cambon to Secure the French Ship's Release.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Temps this afternoon says:

"Fresh and energetic instructions have been sent to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Olinde Rodrigues. The Minister for Foreign Affairs for a week past has pointed out to the United States that her detention is arbitrary and illegal, and has laid stress on the fact that she has diplomatic mail bags on board."

The French steamer Olinde Rodrigues was captured by the New Orleans on July 17 off San Juan de Puerto Rico, and was taken as a prize into Charleston, S. C.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. W. D. Rose's order of Aug. 5, detaching him from the New York Navy Yard and ordering him to the Yosemite, is revoked.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sheldon G. Evans's order of Aug. 5 is modified; when detached from the hospital at New York he will wait orders.

Chief Engineer Alexander B. Bates is appointed Chief Engineer, with the relative rank of Commodore, from Aug. 6.

Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson is appointed Chief Engineer, with relative rank of Captain, from Aug. 6.

Naval Cadet H. A. Herbert is detached from the St. Louis and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Ensign J. M. Flinn's orders of July 29 are modified; he is ordered to the naval station at Key West, instead of to the Wilmington.

Lieut. H. F. Harrison is ordered to the Katahdin immediately.

Ensign J. E. Reeside is ordered to the Katahdin immediately.

Ensign Yandell Henderson's resignation is accepted from Aug. 8.

Company M Mustered In.

Company M of the Two Hundred and Second United States Volunteers was mustered into service at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory yesterday morning. Lieut. Bugge of the Third Infantry, United States Army, administered the oath. The company went to Camp Black in the afternoon.

Says He Saw 2,000 Spaniards Buried.

FORT MONROE, Va., Aug. 8.—Dr. A. J. Diaz, who was exiled two years ago from Cuba by Gen. Weyler because of his views and is now serving on Gen. Shafter's staff as a surgeon, was in Norfolk yesterday. He says that at El Caney he personally superintended the burial of 2,000 Spanish soldiers.

Fleet Ready to Sail on Short Notice.

GUANTANAMO BAY, Aug. 8.—The auxiliary gunboat Vixen has returned to Guantanamo Bay from Santiago de Cuba. Otherwise there has been no movement of the vessels composing the American fleet. The warships are ready to sail on twelve hours' notice.

Transport Returned to Owner.

The transport Louisiana, which arrived Saturday, was formally turned over to her owner, the Cromwell Line, yesterday afternoon. She was chartered for use as a transport, and is the first vessel to be released.

Transport Gussie Is Safe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department has received a report from Gen. Gilmore saying that the Gussie, which was reported wrecked, is safe.

Soldier Charged with Mail Theft.

CAMP ALGER, Aug. 8.—A new court-martial recently organized probably will try Private Gay, Sixty-fifth New York, who is charged with robbing the mails.

FIRST TROOPS AT MONTAUK

Sixth Cavalry Men Arrive from the South and Go to the New Camp.

MANY AMONG THEM ARE SICK

The Ocean Breezes Seem to Revive Their Spirits—Camp Grounds Not in Condition—The Water Problem Is Serious.

Six hundred members of the Sixth United States Cavalry, the advance guard of the returning troops, who will soon take possession of Montauk Point, arrived from Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, and were at once transferred to the newly created tented city which for some time to come will be their home. The trip up had been a hot and tedious one, trying alike upon all, and it was with feelings of supreme satisfaction and contentment that, after the successive transfers from Jersey City to Long Island City and thence to the camp, the men at last found themselves settled in their new home.

With their coming the camp at the Point was formally opened, and though last night there was no general guard and little to indicate to the public eye that the camp was as a matter of fact in existence, nevertheless on the knoll where the soldiers are there are sentries, and all the regulations of war prevail. To-day, however, such is the high state of efficiency of the men, the camp will have settled down to the regular routine which prevails in every well-ordered and disciplined military camp, and with the arrival of the other troops, now on their way, it will be thoroughly warlike in every respect.

The Arrival at Jersey City.

It was shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning that the train bearing the first battalion of the regiment, and made up of eight passenger coaches, a sleeping car for the officers, and a baggage car, pulled into the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at the Bay Street Ferry. The battalion was under the command of Capt. C. C. Anderson and numbered 270 men. The second battalion arrived at 1:15 P. M. It had 324 men, (23 of whom were sick,) under the command of Lieut. Furlong. The sick traveled in a baggage car under the care of Surgeon Brown.

As each battalion arrived, after, in each case, several hours' delay, the men were transferred to the ferryboat Jersey City of the Pennsylvania Railroad's Desbrosses Street line, which transported them to Long Island City. A number of the men in the first battalion were sick, but they were able to walk to the ferryboat. In the case of the sick of the Second Battalion, the men—who lay on straw on the floor of the baggage car hospital—were allowed to remain there, the car being put aboard a railroad transport and taken to Bay Ridge.

The privates were for the most part in shabby condition. Their uniforms were well worn and some of them were nearly barefooted. The men said they had had but two meals a day since their departure from Florida last Tuesday. Some, however, obtained extra meals from hospitable people where the train stopped along the route. The men also complained that they had been unable during the journey to get enough good water. Many of the men in line complained that they had malaria and chills and fever, which left them weak and without ambition. In the case of both battalions the restaurant at the station furnished coffee for the men. The horses were loaded on four lighters and thus transferred.

At Long Island City.

The arrival at Long Island City necessitated another transfer, and, in consequence, another delay. The men in each case, after leaving the boat marched out upon Borden Avenue. They were at once allowed to stand or sit as they pleased while the short delay that always takes place occurred. In some cases they threw themselves down upon the street and rested upon the paving stones in the shade of the surrounding buildings. Others used the curb as a seat. A few entered the neighboring stores to make purchases of tobacco and similar articles. All, particularly after the delay at Jersey City, complained of being very tired. The long railroad journey had completely fagged them out, and the delay had not tended to put any new life or spirits into them. They said the night journey from Washington was particularly tiring. Many of the men in line, although not sick enough for the hospital, were far from being in good condition. They were seemingly happy when told that a cool breeze almost always blew over the camp grounds at Montauk. When the time came to fall in, the men took their places and marched up Borden Avenue to the yards, where the trains were waiting for them.

While in the city the men were well treated by the Long Islanders, who gave them cool drinks of all kinds and such foods and delicacies as they cared for. The start for the Point was made in the case of the first battalion at 9 A. M., and in the case of the second at 4 P. M.

The Arrival at Montauk.

The trip of more than a hundred miles from Long Island City to Montauk was uneventful. As soon as the troopers arrived they set about preparing temporary shelter for themselves, and this morning will proceed with the work of putting their camp into proper shape. The sick were taken care of at once. Some of the ailing ones appeared to revive as soon as they reached the cool tents. Many of the men were almost fagged out by the final trip, and after reaching the camp, whither they were aided by comrades, they had to rest under shelter tents until they revived somewhat.

After their work was done in the evening the troopers threw themselves upon the side of the knoll and gave themselves over to a full enjoyment of the air and coolness. They chatted and joked, and seemed in good spirits. They say that the breeze at the point is the coolest they have had the pleasure of breathing in months.

With the arrival of the troops, the unpreparedness of the camp grounds was brought strongly into light, although the army of laborers in the employ of the railroad company and of the Government worked hard all day yesterday to get the camp into some sort of shape. Lumber was carted here and there, and more roads were opened into the camp grounds from the railroad terminus, but still the amount of work done appears to be only a drop in what remains to be accomplished.

Gen. Young arose yesterday morning while the eastern sky was still gray. He had breakfast, and before 6 o'clock he was seated in one of those peculiar wagons which seem to be the only vehicles used for riding in the Montauk section, and was going over the vast expanse that will soon be filled with troops. By the time the laborers had gotten around, prepared to work, Gen. Young had gotten a pretty clear idea of just what was already done and what must still be done. Then he started in to hustle the men, and during the whole day he was rushing about the camp ground seeing for himself just how every gang was working, and judging for himself whether the men were working as fast as they might.

He visited the points where the efforts are being made to sink wells and obtain water. He personally watched this part of the work frequently, and gave orders that, whatever else suffered, the work of sinking the wells must go on as fast as possible.

The Water Problem Serious.

The water problem is becoming serious. No difficulty was expected in this regard, but it now threatens to make much trouble. The troops, it is true, will, in any event, not be without water, for, if need be, they can drink the water from Fort Pond, but the continued use of this might become distasteful to the men. It is not salt, nor is it fresh. An analysis shows it to contain about one-eighth as much salt as sea water. The salt cannot be detected in drinking, but after the water is down the effect upon the mouth and throat is perceptible.

It is believed there is plenty of fresh water under the hills, and there are indications that it can be obtained in a bountiful supply. The trouble comes in sinking the wells. Supposedly the ground is all sand, but here and there great boulders, weighing tons crop out of the sand dunes, and hence the difficulty which confronts the engineers in charge of the work of sinking the wells. Boring through the boulders is possible, but that will be slow work, for the drills will have hard work cutting through a way for the pipes which must be sunk if drilling is resorted to.

It is now likely that several big 10-inch driven or bored wells will be sunk through the boulders. It is also proposed to sink a large number of small driven wells, one at each regimental camp. Then each could be supplied with a small engine and a series of pipes to carry the water to each company street. One advantage claimed for this plan is that machinery for sinking many small wells is more easily obtained than machinery for sinking a few larger ones. All along the south shore of Long Island the residents depend upon these 2-inch wells with a windmill attachment for their water, and there are plenty of men and machinery between Babylon and Amagansett capable of sinking such wells.

The Hospital Service.

The general hospital will be one of the most complete camp hospitals ever erected. There will be one central covered passageway, and at the sea end of this will be the quarters of the surgeons attached to the hospital and the division surgeons. Nearby will be the operating tent and the tent for the storage of hospital supplies. From the covered passageway will range sixteen rows of tents containing at first 500 cots. These rows will admit of extension and other rows can be added should necessity arise. The chief surgeon does not think that there will be more than 500 cases of sickness that will need constant and unremitting attention. Those less sick can muster at doctor's call every morning for treatment.

At the furthest part of the hospital camp will be the kitchen and wash tents. The whole is upon an elaborate scale, and the labor is being done by a force of over a hundred men, under the direct supervision of Col. Forwood, the Surgeon in charge, and his deputies. Under the storage tents yesterday afternoon some of the Surgeons were engaged in unpacking the cases of supplies which have arrived from Washington. The force on hand, with the preparations made thus far, could handle 300 or 400 sick men. By to-night the whole hospital will be in working order, and then, as each regiment arrives, it will bring its Surgeons and add to the available working force.

Each regiment will have its own hospital, in addition to the division hospital. The regimental hospitals will probably remain in charge of the senior surgeon of the regiment, while his subordinates will be drafted to do duty at division hospital. The ambulances, which arrived last night, have been unloaded from the cars on which they came and are ready for use. They are the regulation kind of the army service, and are all new and in first-class condition.

Arrival of the Sick.

The sick men of the Sixth Cavalry upon their arrival at Montauk by train from Bay Ridge were attended to at once by the hospital surgeons and were made as comfortable as possible. Col. Forwood, after an examination of the men, was of the opinion that in most cases the change of air and scenery would work the cure of the sick.

Naturally one of the busiest departments at Montauk is that of the Quartermaster. Yesterday that department finished the shipment of supplies that were necessary before the troops should be settled in their new camp. The shipments were of small lots of tents, tools, clothing, and other Quartermaster's supplies, as well as seven tons of subsistence supplies. Most of the stores were supplied in response to telephone messages received from the camp. The Commissary Department shipped to the camp about seven tons of rations, and they are preparing another shipment to be made to-day.

Col. J. Morris Brown, Chief of the Medical Supply Depot, yesterday received an order to ship to the camp as soon as possible the cots and equipments for a 250-bed detention hospital. This hospital will probably be established near the outskirts of the camp, and will be used for detaining men who are brought in sick. As soon as the surgeons in charge are satisfied as to the nature of the illness the cases will be transferred to other quarters. The Colonel will ship the cots and supplies to-day. He will also ship a supply of medicine and sheets and pillows. The department has also received a rush order for twelve hospital and 500 tents to be forwarded to the camp as soon as possible.

Bids were opened yesterday for unlimited quantities of subsistence supplies, such as hard bread, coffee, sugar, tea, pork, beans, &c., and to-day bids will be opened for beef, vegetables, and soft bread.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone.

A Post Office has been opened at the camp as a branch office of the General Post Office in this city. It will be in charge of C. T. Lake, who will be assisted by E. H. Hale. The office has been temporarily located in a mail car, placed on a side track on the camp grounds. It is equipped to carry on all the business of a branch office, including a money order and registered letter service. Later a building will be built.

The telegraph wires which are to connect the camp with the outside world are being erected rapidly. The system will be an elaborate one. The whole camp will be wired later for telephone connections, and each regiment will probably have a telephone, so that reports can be sent to headquarters at once without waiting for a courier.

The slow, steady movement of the laborers is exasperating, but, nevertheless, it has to be endured. The filling in of the road from the terminal of the railroad sidings to solid ground near the foot of the first hill was not completed until yesterday, although it looked as though it might have been done in a few hours. The laying out of company streets has not been attempted, as each company will have to look out for its own work in that line.

The dock may not be used at all for the disembarking of troops. Unless extensive work were done upon it there would be danger of ruining a ship by bringing it along the front T of the pier. It is not long enough nor strong enough to stand the strain of a ship landing, but is strong enough to punch a hole in the side of a ship if she came alongside with too much headway.

The understanding is that the troops on the way from Santiago are bringing nothing but their clothing, arms, and personal equipage, and leaving all stores behind. Therefore, it is thought every man can land his stuff when he comes in a small boat. A couple of lighters and tugs would be the most serviceable, as they could run between the ships and the pier. The idea of building a breasting line of spiling as an extension of the T or the pier does not seem to meet with favor, as it would be very expensive. The anchorage in the bay is all that could be desired, and the whole fleet of transports could ride at anchor as easily as in New York Harbor, without danger.

The officers at Montauk seem to think that the ships are being sent away from Santiago as fast as they are loaded, and that but for difference of speed they will arrive in regular order and with sufficient time between each to allow for the unloading of one before another arrives. In that case the services of a couple of lighters and tugs would seem sufficient.

The arrangements for cooking, &c., will be completed to-day. The men of the Sixth Cavalry, who arrived yesterday, brought no cooking apparatus with them that has reached the camp as yet, and last evening they had to eat hard tack and dry rations.

SEVENTY-FIRST MEN COMING.

Leave Santiago with Other Troops To-day on the Grand Duchess—Three Transports Sailed Yesterday.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—The transports Miami, Matteawan, and Vigilancia, loaded with United States troops, sailed for the United States this morning.

To-morrow the transport Grand Duchess will leave with 742 men and officers of the Thirteenth Infantry and six companies of the Seventy-first New York, aggregating 458 men and officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following was posted at the War Department to-night:

Santiago, Aug. 8.

Miami, Matteawan, and Vigilancia sailed this morning, having on board First Volunteer Cavalry, First Regular Cavalry, Battery H, Fourth Artillery; Thirteenth Infantry, and Sixth Infantry.

SHAFTER, Major General.

SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

Four Hundred and Twelve New Cases—Sunday's Death List.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's sanitary report for Aug. 7 is as follows:

Santiago, Aug. 8.—Sanitary report for Aug. 7—Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,493; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406. Deaths Aug. 7—Private Ranger Mellin, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G, Eighth Infantry; Private Daniel Gruber, Company C, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever; Private Hans Larsen, Company H, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Patrick Stevens, Company F, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corp. George L. Hopper, Company H, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Reyer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corp. Dudley Wilson, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank Dibler, Company F, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, Major General.

8TH ILLINOIS STARTS FOR CUBA.

Colored Regiment Leaves Springfield to Embark at This Port.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—The men of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, colored, were paid to-day, and later left over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, going via Cincinnati and Washington to New York. They expect to arrive in New York Tuesday night, and will take the steamer Yale direct to Santiago. The men were in fine spirits, all seemingly glad to get the chance to go to Santiago.

The Eighth is famous as the one regiment of the United States Army that is composed entirely of colored men, including all the officers. The field and staff officers are: Colonel—John R. Marshall; Lieutenant Colonel—H. Johnson; Major—Robert B. Jackson; Major—Frank Denifon; Adjutant—Capt. Harvey A. Thompson; Quartermaster—Capt. James S. Nelson; Chaplain—Capt. Jordan A. Chavis; Surgeon—A. A. Wesley.

CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

Samuel McMillan Gives His Impression of the Insurgents After a Trip to Santiago.

Samuel McMillan, ex-President of the Park Board, who recently returned from Cuba, addressed a large audience last evening at the regular weekly meeting of the Seventy-first Regiment Aid Society of the Borough of the Bronx, held at Suburban Hall, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Park Avenue. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It was my lot to land at Santiago the day after its capture. I could find nothing in Santiago worth seeing except the art windows in the cathedrals. Filthy sewers run under the sidewalks, and thatched huts, erected long years ago, line the streets. I wanted to get an idea what the Cuban was like in his habits and mode of living, and the best way to do so I thought was to question the soldiers who had been associated with them, to speak to the Rough Riders, and the Seventy-first boys.

"In questioning the soldiers about the Cubans, I found the reply of one was the verdict of all. He said: 'I have seen degradation in negro slaves, but never have I seen such degradation as a Cuban exhibits in everything that means manhood. They would steal the blankets from under our wounded men, and I would just as soon shoot one as I would a Spaniard, if we were not fighting for a principle.'

"The greatest disappointment to the Cubans was that Santiago was not turned over to them to loot. The thought arises within me that after having given the best blood in our land, we have a very serious job on our hands. Fresh troops must be sent to Cuba to hold what has cost us so much. I don't believe one of the soldiers who have fought in Cuba wishes to remain there unless the need be imperative.

"I couldn't find that one box of clothing and food sent from home reached Cuba. I begged Miss Barton for 400 pounds of meal, and had the pleasure of seeing 500 pounds given to each regiment by the Red Cross. Mr. Roosevelt said to me that food had been sent on the City of Texas to the Cubans, but that none had been sent to the wounded American soldiers. Many a poor boy's life would have been saved if stimulants and proper nourishment had been given him, and enough had been sent for all.

"It is beyond dispute that this war has made our country second to none on God's footstool, and that is the only good fruit I can see in it."

Reports from various outstanding committees were read, and a brief address was made by S. J. Dixon of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, who was sent home on sick leave, with a bullet wound in his hand.

EUROPE JEERS AT AMERICA.

Experiences of a Chicago Man in Continental Cities.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Wilbur C. Gross, a prominent young Chicagoan, in a letter under a London date, says:

I have just returned from a cycling tour of France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, where I was enabled to observe the trend of popular sentiment concerning the present war.

Almost everywhere Americans go in Continental Europe they hear their country abused, and they are daily insulted on the streets of Paris.

In Brussels, on the Fourth of July, I wore a small American flag in the buttonhole of my coat. Every one I met regarded me with looks of suspicion, and boys threw not a few missiles.

At Antwerp I was surrounded in the centre of the town by a group of men and boys, who cried: "Yankee, Oh, yes! Oh, yes!"

PARIS, Aug. 8.—A dispatch to the Temps from Jacksonville, Fla., fills a column and a half in complaints about "American bad feeling toward France." The correspondent finally complains that "the American press loses no opportunity to glorify German science and British prowess."

More Troops for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—There are about 750 of the New York volunteers at the Presidio. One hundred and fifty will sail for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa next Wednesday. About 400 will go on the transport Alliance, which has been chartered by the Johnson-Licke Company, and will reach here in a few days. The remaining 250 men will sail on one of the regular passenger steamers to the islands.

Dolphin Ordered to Sea.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 8.—The Dolphin has been ordered ready for sea immediately. Work is being rushed on her at the Norfolk Navy Yard day and night. It is not known what the unwonted hurry in getting ready for sea means. The distilling ship Iris is being rushed also. She will be a valuable addition to the navy.

CANNOT RECOLLECT HER HOME.

On a technical charge of vagrancy a respectable-looking old woman was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Teale, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn. She was found on Sunday by Policeman Wells Smith wandering aimlessly about Cypress Hills Cemetery. She told him that her name was Sebethy Anne Peak, and that she had a mother and daughter living, but could not remember where.

When before Magistrate Teale, she said that she went out for a walk on Sunday and got lost. She lived with her daughter, whose name she could not at first remember. She afterward said it was Henrietta. Much sympathy was expressed for the old woman, who was well dressed and evidently respectable. The case was adjourned to Thursday, and efforts will be made to find her relatives.

THIS A WHITE MAN'S LAND.

William C. White, a young, light-hued mulatto who lives at 42 West Forty-first Street, fell under suspicion during the recent race riots in the "Hell's Kitchen" district. It was said that he played into the hands of the police, giving information which led to many arrests. He is specifically remembered as the man who handed a policeman his helmet when it fell to the ground while a white prisoner was fighting for liberty. There were many threats against White, and several letters embellished with skull and crossbones and signed in red ink came to him.

Last night he was passing Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, when four rough-looking young whites surrounded him. Several halves of bricks were hurled at the unlucky mulatto. One missile hit him between the eyes and gave him a gash that will never entirely disappear. He dropped like a dead man. The police charged the group, and arrested Nicholas Contendo, sixteen years old, of 307 Seventh Avenue. He says he was born in Italy, and admits having no affection for the man and brother.

"Gotta no biz in disa country," he exclaimed, vehemently, when placed under arrest. "Disa country for white men like me."

The prisoner is at least two shades darker in color than the negro he attacked.

Contendo is charged with felonious assault. His companions are known and will be arrested.

Destitute Not to Go to the Klondike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Gen. Merriam has issued an order that nobody shall be landed at St. Michael who has not provisions for a year. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of the suffering in the Klondike region that attracted so much attention last Winter.

GREAT GOOD FROM THE WAR.

Congressman Dolliver Says We Have Gained Much Both at Home and Abroad—Peace Policies.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 8.—Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, lectured this evening in the Auditorium before a large audience.

He gave expression to the universal sense of gratitude that the prospect of peace is bright and that every object which led the American people to assume the burdens and sacrifices of war has been accomplished speedily and with small loss of life. He predicted that our navy of the future will find the American people generous and enthusiastic in its maintenance on a basis worthy of the size and grandeur and duties of the Republic.

"We have gained by the war infinitely more than we have lost," he said, "and the unerring instinct of the people at large whose sovereign purpose overruled the judgment of the statesmen in the initial stages of the conflict has given us a new National prestige at home and abroad—to ourselves a new basis of self-respect; to the nations of Europe a new and healthful insight into our resources and power. The world will be slow to make a quarrel with a community that can raise two hundred millions of dollars without the aid of a syndicate at home or abroad within two weeks by a popular loan.

"The Cabinets of the Old World will hold a long session before allowing themselves to be drawn into collision with a nation which, within five years, will have at its disposal a steel fleet of which the Brooklyn and Oregon are only the types and forerunners. The war has perfected our strength at home by the total obliteration of the lines of sectional prejudice marked upon our map by the great struggles of the last generation. Gen. Joe Wheeler, in the thick of the fight at Santiago, stands for the larger patriotism, North and South, which has turned its back upon the past and opened its vision to the sublime destiny of a reunited people.

"The same influences that have restored the perfect union of our country have brought back also the harmony to which broad-minded men of both countries have long looked forward in the relations of the English-speaking world. At the outbreak of the Spanish war the restless diplomacy of Europe was circumvented by the prompt notice of the English Government that any constraint placed by the powers upon the Government of the United States would have to count on the disapproval and active hostilities of the Government and people of England, and thus, by a simple act of national fellowship, the worn and threadbare prejudices of a century yield in both countries to a recognition of the common cause which the English race scattered throughout the earth is now to make for liberty and civilization.

"The peace which is now at hand imposes upon our Government problems vastly more difficult than the prosecution of the war. It puts the destinies of the Spanish West Indies at once in our hands. It gives us Puerto Rico—the government of which will probably be an easy task—and requires us to establish a stable and orderly Government in Cuba agreeable to the people of the island. We have already raised the flag of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands, now familiar with republican institutions. Admiral Dewey, in the harbor of Manila, by the most notable exploit in the history of the navy, has brought us face to face with the problem of the Philippines.

"Two things the American people are already agreed upon. The first is that we ought not to desert our insurgent allies in the hour of our victory and leave them to the tender mercies of an unrestrained Spanish despotism, and the second is that the question is strictly an American one and that what we do shall not be constrained by the interference of any foreign powers, Prince, or potentate whatsoever.

"It may be counted as certain that the flag of the United States is in the Philippines to stay and that, whether our Government assumes sovereignty over the whole group or not, we will secure such a naval and commercial station there as will enable us to minister to the needs of our own commerce and become the agents and guardians of the peace and liberty of the islands.

"From the beginning to the end of the war it is evident to the devout student of history that our people in a strange way have been subject to the guidance of powers wiser than any human foresight, and that we have come to our present situation in the providence of God. Without our knowing it or intending it, we have been caught in the current—in what our fathers used to call the course of human events. Up to this hour we have discharged every duty with heroism and a self-sacrifice that has taken no thought for ourselves.

"It cannot be doubted that the President of the United States, secure in the confidence of all the people without regard to politics, will go forward in the discharge of every duty which arises out of our new relations to the civilization of the world; and behind him will stand the united millions of our people ready for their duty, as old Bismarck once said: 'In the fear of God and nothing else.'"

Chicago Physician Assaulted.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A man about twenty-seven years of age and dressed in ordinary clothing came into the office of Dr. John M. Sloan, 284 Halsted Street, last evening and asked him to examine a sore on his leg. He was put on the operating chair and the physician went about dressing the limb. The doctor had put on the bandages and was about to pin them when he received a terrible blow on the head. He fell, struggled to his feet, and as he did so the patient said: "Lay down there, or I'll kill you!" The doctor, recovering, ran into the office of a brother practitioner, who searched the building for the highwayman, but failed to find him.

Natural Gas for Ohio Cities.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 8.—The great Southern Gas and Oil Company, a local company operating with Chicago capital, has perfected arrangements with the Pittsburg Tube Company to build a new plant for $450,000 which will furnish the cities of Eastern and Central Ohio with natural gas. Chicago parties manipulated the deal and put up $250,000 in cash as a guarantee of good faith. The contracting firm has until Jan. 1, 1899, to perform the stipulated work. The gas will be supplied from the famous Sugar Grove field in Southern Ohio.

Crushed Under Car's Fender.

Dennis Corcoran, nineteen years old, of 1 Montgomery Street, was perhaps fatally injured last evening beneath a Fourth Avenue electric car at Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street. The car got beyond control and crashed into a wagon of the Consolidated Ice Company. Corcoran was on the rear of the ice wagon. He was knocked from the step and ground under the car fender. He was taken out unconscious. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital and it was thought that he could not recover. The motorman, J. Renol, of 236 West Sixty-seventh Street, was locked up.

Leiter Wheat Sold in Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The famous "Joe" Leiter wheat practically has been sold. A representative of F. H. Peavey & Co. is authority for this statement.

"During Friday and Saturday of last week," said he, "we sold about 1,200,000 bushels to Minneapolis and Duluth millers, and to-day we have disposed of about 1,000,000 bushels, which has been purchased by Minneapolis millers, thus closing out the Minneapolis Leiter wheat, and leaving only a balance of about 250,000 to 400,000 bushels to close out at Duluth."

Gov. Black at Ausable Chasm.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Gov. Black, Congressmen Warner B. Hooker, William L. Ward, George N. Southwick, and H. E. Owen have been spending the day at Ausable Chasm, as the guests of Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry.

ISSUING MORE STOCK AT PAR.

Swift & Co.'s Stockholders Buying Up Additional Shares in the Concern.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Stockholders of Swift & Co. are enjoying the privilege of subscribing for the treasury stock of the company at par. The authorized capital of Swift & Co. is $15,000,000, of which $13,767,300 is outstanding, and the remainder, $1,232,700 is held in the treasury of the company.

Stockholders of the company have applied for amounts of the unissued stock, and the the Directors have decided to offer the stock held in the treasury to stockholders at par, each stockholder to be entitled to subscribe for an amount prorating with his present holding.

The company has paid nearly $1,000,000 in dividends for the last twelve years.

THE LAMPASAS ARRIVES.

The United States Transport Comes from Ponce with Medical Students and Nurses.

The United States transport Lampasas, Capt. Barstow, anchored in Quarantine at 9:40 o'clock last night. She came from Ponce, Puerto Rico, via Hampton Roads, leaving the latter port at 10 o'clock Sunday night. At Fort Monroe 108 sick soldiers were landed.

On board the Lampasas are three medical students, twenty-four female Red Cross nurses, and two male nurses. The Lampasas will be boarded this morning by the Health Officer for a thorough examination.

The following is a list of those on board: Dr. Harvey, Dr. Tudd, Dr. Carlton, (medical students;) Miss Coffin, Miss Garronx, Miss Gladwin, Miss Schlatter, Miss Dilworth, Miss Philips, Miss Parks, Miss Hutmacher, Miss Rexuth, Miss Pootzal, Miss Duensing, Miss Krause, Mrs. Relyea, Mrs. Petigny, Miss Pettis, Miss Dangel, Miss Halley, Miss Shaw, Miss French, Miss Hantschel, Miss Pilgarda, Miss Carson, Miss Harris, and MissGruegorski, (Red Cross;) H. C. Voight and D. N. Atwood, (male nurses.)

ALABAMA POPULISTS GIVE UP.

Secretary Harwell Admits They Have Virtually Abandoned the Fight.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—"We virtually give up the fight in Alabama," said Secretary Harwell of the Populist State Campaign Committee to-day. Mr. Harwell stated that in his opinion there was no State election in Alabama last Monday, but the Populist leaders saw no way to secure their rights.

His utterance removes all fears that an absurd attempt will be made at a dual government or any other kind of contest, of which the Populist leaders spoke so glibly a few days ago.

The big majorities in the white counties and the small majorities in the black belt induced the surrender of the Populist ship.

NO FIGHT AMONG OURSELVES.

Senator Jones of Arkansas Refuses to Criticise the President.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 8.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has arrived at Lake Minnetonka for a three weeks' rest. In an interview to-day he said:

"We shall not need any new party issues in this country until the old ones are settled. Silver will be the issue of 1900.

"I would prefer not to criticise the conduct of the war. We are fighting against a foreign foe, and must not fight among ourselves. Whether or not the Democrats at Washington think the President's course a right one, they have never placed a single obstacle in his way since the war began."

THE DEATH OF BISMARCK.

Address of Condolence to Prince Herbert from Federal Council.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Federal Council has sent Prince Herbert Bismarck an address of condolence. It refers to the deceased as "the great, heroic First Chancellor of the United Fatherland," and continues:

"The two decades during which he worked at our head have become imperishable landmarks of Germany's greatness and welfare, and his spirit was so powerful that it will continue to make itself felt for centuries to come. His name will always be honored as the supreme essence of true patriotism and nation-leading statecraft. To him was assured the everlasting gratitude of the Federal Council and of the whole German Nation."

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 8.—Count and Countess William von Bismarck have gone to their estate at Koenigsberg, East Prussia, and Prince Herbert von Bismarck is expected to follow on Wednesday.

The construction of the Bismarck mausoleum will be begun immediately. The work has been intrusted to Prof. von Scharnbeck, the Hanover architect.

WOULD BURN RICH MEN'S HOMES.

An Insane Man with Dangerous Ideas Visits Tarrytown.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Police Sergeant Listman last night arrested Charles John Spencer of Brooklyn, whom he found wandering about the street. Spencer has the idea that he has a mission assigned him to destroy the palaces of the rich with fire, and believes he is charged to apply the torch to the homes of all rich persons.

He had a plentiful supply of matches when arrested, and displayed them to show he was preparing to carry out the order he believed he had received from heaven. He said his orders did not allow him to set fire to the houses when the occupants were in them. He must first warn the occupants to leave, and then it was his duty to fire the house when the persons in it left.

Spencer would not tell where he lived in Brooklyn. He was locked up for the night, and this morning Drs. Todd and Freeland examined him and pronounced him insane. He will be sent to the State asylum at Poughkeepsie.

National Linseed Oil Company.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The National Linseed Oil Company, which a few weeks ago was hard pushed for margins, and failed to meet obligations estimated at from $25,000 to $60,000, liquidated to-day. Officials of the company have been quoted as saying that its unpaid margins on flaxseed trades did not exceed $25,000, but operators on the Board of Trade who are in close touch with the market claim the correct figure is several times that amount. At any rate, checks were mailed yesterday to all creditors on the Board of Trade. The liquidation was the apparent result of the appointment of two new Directors of the company—Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo and D. S. Holmes of St. Louis.

Severe Storm in Missouri.

TROY, Mo., Aug. 8.—A furious rainstorm, accompanied by a cloudburst, turned Cuiver Creek into a raging river last night, and it overflowed its banks, flooding many stores and residences adjacent to its banks. The streets were running streams, sidewalks were washed away, and débris of all kinds washed down by the flood littered the town, while nearly every wagon-bridge across the creek for miles was washed away. Telegraph poles were laid low by the torrent, and for several hours to-day there was no communication by wire with the rest of the world.

Wife Slayer Again a Citizen.

Papers signed by Gov. Black were received yesterday by counsel for Michael Mahady of Brooklyn, restoring him to citizenship. Mahady was convicted in May, 1886, of manslaughter in the second degree, and served a term of four lears and six months, less commutation for good behavior. In a quarrel with his wife, Mary, on Feb. 21, 1886, he beat her with a bed slat. She died the following day.

Pallium Conferred at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Aug. 8.—The pallium was conferred upon Archbishop Bruchesi this morning in the presence of Archbishop Corrigan of New York and nearly all the members of the Chapter of the Holy Cross, which was in session to-day in consequence. Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa officiated.

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

COUNTY REPUBLICANS TO MEET

A Lively Time Expected When the General Committee Comes Together This Evening.

The General Committee of the Republicans of the County of New York will hold a special meeting at 64 Madison Avenue this evening, and there is every indication that it will be a lively one. The resolution offered six weeks ago indorsing Gov. Black for renomination will be presented for final action, as will also the resolution to indorse candidates put in the field by the Citizens' Union. In addition to these the Roosevelt resolution, which caused the wild scene at the last meeting, will be brought up.

Major Lovell H. Jerome, the leader of the Roosevelt men, will appear with still another Roosevelt resolution in his pocket in case the first fails to impress him as being strong enough. This resolution, which he has recently been threatening to present, fiercely denounces Gov. Black and the leaders of the regular Republican organization of the State.

There is much speculation as to whether William Brookfield will attend the meeting. At the time of the disturbance at the last meeting, he is said to have declared that he would never again attend a meeting of the organization, and that he was out of politics. Gen. Wager Swayne, however, still sticks to the ship, although he does not sympathize with Major Jerome and his followers. Although the meetings was planned by the bolters, the Brookfield men of the organization have taken charge of the arrangements, and will be largely represented.

CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE.

Three-Cornered Contest in the 40th District Republican Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Fortieth District Republican Senatorial Convention will meet in the Ithaca Hotel, in this city, to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator to succeed the Hon. E. C. Stewart. The Fortieth District comprises Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties, and each has five votes in the convention.

Each county has a candidate. Tompkins County presents Senator Stewart of Ithaca for a second term. Mr. Stewart's friends claim for him the endorsement of Senator Thomas C. Platt. This is doubted by many of the politicians, however, in view of the fact that the Chemung delegation is supporting Judson A. Gibson, an Elmira lawyer.

Schuyler has a candidate in Charles T. Willis of Tyrone. The sincerity of his candidacy is doubted, however, and it is said that after a formal support of Willis, the Schuyler delegation may come over to Gibson of Chemung. On the other hand, Senator Stewart is said to be ready to throw his votes to Willis of Schuyler, rather than see the Chemung man victorious.

CONFERENCES AT SARATOGA.

Tammany Leaders Discuss the Situations at Hotels and Cottages.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The so-called Democratic conference has no definite place of meeting. Richard Croker and many other members of Tammany Hall are making the Grand Union Hotel their headquarters, but the conference consists of personal interviews at different hotels and cottages.

John F. Carroll went to New York City to consult Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. His mission is said to have the State Committee meet here Saturday next, if possible. It was first thought that the committee would assemble here on Thursday, but the time was too short. It is still understood that the State Convention will be called for Saratoga, Oct. 4.

The Gubernatorial booms already afloat include Mayor Van Wyck of New York City, Roswell P. Flower of Watertown, Judge Robert C. Titus of Buffalo, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, and Chairman Danforth.

IN FAVOR OF DANFORTH.

Silver Men in Tompkins County Opposed to Stanchfield.

ITHACA, Aug. 8.—The three delegates chosen to the Democratic State Convention from Tompkins County may be counted upon to favor the candidacy of Elliot Danforth. Two of them are pronounced silver men, and are decidedly opposed to the candidacy of the Hon. J. B. Stanchfield of Elmira because of his lack of sympathy with the Bryan campaign. If Danforth cannot be nominated, the Tompkins men are favorably inclined to the candidacy of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse.

The Gold Democratic element in the county, headed by such men as Prof. B. I. Wheeler of Cornell University, is in hearty sympathy with Stanchfield's candidacy, but the silver men have secured the control by a small majority. Considerable comment is caused by Stanchfield's defeat in a county so near his home.

John B. Stanchfield Goes Home.

John B. Stanchfield was in this city yesterday on his way from Long Branch to his home in Elmira. Mr. Stanchfield did not say whether he had seen Senator Murphy or Senator Hill, but it was the guess of several politicians that he had seen both in the interest of harmony. He left for Elmira last evening.

Chenango Democrats for Danforth.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the Chenango County Democratic Convention at Norwich to-day the delegates elected to the State Convention—Elliot Danforth, W. H. Sullivan, and H. B. Stratton—were instructed for Danforth for Governor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:45 A. M.—73 Goerck Street; Robert O'Toole; damage, $10.
3 A. M.—24 Spring Street; occupant unknown; damage, $25.
7:25 A. M.—233 East Seventeenth Street; C. Goldberg; damage slight.
7:40 A. M.—475 Amsterdam Avenue; Henry Weiss; damage, $15.
10:20 A. M.—111 Lewis Street; Hannah Kaufman; damage, $100.
12:45 A. M.—260 East Fourth Street; Mrs. Schultz; damage, $70.
3 P. M.—2,115 Eighth Avenue; A. Dorery; damage, $10.
3 P. M.—457 West Twenty-seventh Street; Thomas Eagleton; damage, $75.
3:15 P. M.—Sixty-first Street and Central Park West; occupant unknown; damage, $25.
5:05 P. M.—164 Attorney Street; Mauris Kessler; damage, $25.
4:15 P. M.—90 Allen Street; H. Nadler; damage, $30.
4:45 P. M.—302 Broome Street; A. B. Goldstein; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—541 West Thirty-sixth Street; Rohe Brothers; damage, $100.
9:45 P. M.—229 East Third Street; Julius Smith; damage, $10.
10:55 P. M.—79 East One Hundred and Third Street; H. W. Bishop; damage, $10.
11:05 P. M.—322 East Thirty-eighth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FAIRFIELD, Me., Aug. 8.—The Maine Central Railroad freight house was destroyed by fire this morning, together with three freight cars. A storehouse of E. Totman & Co. and a large building owned by Pratt & Purington and occupied by Freeman Emery as a machine shop, were partly burned. The loss was about $12,000. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire. All losers except Emery were insured.

HOSPITAL MUDDLE AT SANTIAGO

Medical Department Lays Blame for It Upon Gen. Shafter.

SURGEON MUNSON'S REPORT.

Declares that All Kinds of Obstacles Were Placed in His Way.

Unloaded Supply Ships Kept Out of Port and Facilities for Landing and Transporting Stores Refused—Sharp Denial from Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following report concerning the conditions existing at Santiago, medical supplies, transportation, and other features connected with the expedition to Santiago under Gen. Shafter. The report explains what has been done by the Medical Department, and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba:

Tampa Heights, Fla., July 29, 1898.

To the Surgeon General, United States Army, Washington:

Sir: In view of the recent charges affecting the efficiency of the army Medical Department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent north with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as Adjutant to the Chief Surgeon, Fifth Corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfitting of the hospital transports Iroquois, Cherokee, and Breakwater, may possibly give value to such report.

Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage, and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Santiago expedition. These supplies were divided up on the various vessels, each organization having its own equipment. While the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospital, the regimental equipment was largely in excess of its needs, and was intended to be called in to supplement, if necessary, the equipment of these hospitals.

The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by the medical attendance assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for even their field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and ship corps pouches and the first-aid pockets carried by the soldiers.

Unloaded Ships Ordered Out of the Way.

Having only left their ships the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Daiquiri to permit the unloading of other ships. These partially unloaded ships, in obedience to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to fifteen miles, where they remained, hove to indefinitely. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first divisional hospitals. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week.

During this time the fight at Quasina had occurred and large numbers of sick and wounded were requiring treatment. In the meantime a report of the conditions prevailing on shore was made to the Chief Surgeon, who promptly laid the case before the commanding General, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the Medical Department for the collection of medical supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, to transport supplies—especially the field chests—to the front for proper distribution, and it was suggested by the Chief Surgeon as available for the performance of these duties.

The exigency of the situation did not apparently appeal to the commanding General, and for two days the Medical Department was unable to get transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there was a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties.

On the third day, by order of the Adjutant General, one boat was turned over to the Medical Department for the purposes above named, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front "not to exceed one six-mule team."

Boat Taken Away.

On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport I was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority the commanding General, who had appeared on the scene, personally revoked the previous order and directed, after the landing of the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay.

Presenting the order for land transportation to the Quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack mules had as yet been landed, that neither wagons nor harness had been brought ashore, and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons.

After this boat had been taken away the Chief Surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or transports, of finding out their wants or of remedying the many already known to him. This condition of things remained until after the fight at La Quasina, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage, or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed. The news of the Quasina fight being reported to the Chief Surgeon, he was finally able to go on board the Olivette and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded.

Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first divisional hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents, the latter hospital finally obtaining limited transportation to the front. After a couple of days' duty on board the Olivette I was directed to put the Iroquois in condition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of the ship on board. While doing this I was able to set ashore considerable hospital tentage and supplies found aboard of her, and, having control of her boats, I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medical supplies from them. While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater, this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted, getting supplies from perhaps a third of the transports composing the fleet. Outside of this, it is believed that no other regimental medical property was ever unloaded up to the time of my departure with wounded on July 10.

Appeal for Help Refused.

Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the Quartermaster's Department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the Medical Department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation.

I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies urgently needed on shore still remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States. Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the Quartermaster's Department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

The outfitting of transports for the reception of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience, and should [illegible] be [illegible] in any way [illegible] a regular medical officer. It includes the proper policing of the portions of the ship to be used by the wounded, the removal of bunks and partitions to give space and air; the utilization of the ship's blankets, doormats, rugs, and carpets to render the bunks more comfortable, the securing of extra supplies, such as canned soups and fruits, lime juice and oatmeal, the establishment of a mess and laundry and the assignment of convalescents to specific light duties which materially relieve the overworked hospital corps.

Usually it is necessary to overcome passive resistance and opposition on the part of the crews and a tendency on the part of the Captains to disregard or modify orders. In several instances in my own experience this action of the crew amounted almost to mutiny and was only to be dealt with by threats, a show of force, and in one instance by the use of the irons.

Seneca's Captain Refused to Obey.

While executive officer at the general hospital of Fort Monroe I learned officially that the Captain of the steamship Seneca positively refused to obey the orders emanating from your office given him by the contract Surgeon in charge, to proceed to New York—he remaining nearly an additional day at Hampton Roads with sick and wounded, and asserting that he would obey no orders given by the Medical Department. A similar experience of my own at Daiquiri which had to be settled by force emphasizes the fact that no one should be placed in charge of such a ship who is not accustomed to command men and enforce obedience.

With regard to the Red Cross Society, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were on the Santiago expedition subverted to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship State of Texas was formally placed under the control of the Chief Surgeon, Fifth Corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the society, he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Col. Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of Gen. Shafter to its destination.

Did Not Accompany the Expedition.

Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought, and our hospital established and in working order. The first offers of aid made by this society dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the Medical Department.

Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish, and the assistance rendered by them was of great value.

In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supply, without medicines, instruments, dressings, or hospital stores of any kind. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MUNSON,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Commanding Res. Amb. Co.

GEN. SHAFTER'S DENIAL.

Not Responsible for Suffering on Concho and Seneca—Lack of Food and Water Inexcusable, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter, in a report to the War Department, emphatically denies that he is responsible for the inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded brought from Santiago to the United States on the Seneca and Concho. Everything possible, he says, was sent with the sick and wounded. The matter of shortage of water, he declares, is inexcusable. He concludes his report as follows:

"There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been because of the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever, and were almost wholly without hospital accommodation.

"The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and, of course, that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left, and their own extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The Surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities.

"I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities."

Gen. Shafter speaks in high terms of Dr. La Garde, and says that he has worked under "the most disadvantageous circumstances." From the day the forces left Tampa until the present time he says that there "have never been sufficient medical attendants or medicines for the daily wants of the command." Three times since reaching Cuba the command, he says, has "been almost entirely without medicines." This statement, he adds, is made to him by the medical directors, who on one occasion suggested taking medicines away from the Spanish hospitals.

SHAFTER'S DEFENSE DISCUSSED.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says There Was No Time for Perfect Preparation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's spirited defense of himself against the critics who have held him responsible for the indifferent treatment of the sick at Santiago and for the hurried and uncomfortable trips of the sick and wounded on ill-provided transports, was discussed about the War Department to-day with a great deal of animation.

With the report in circulation that Col. Roosevelt will return to insist upon a court-martial upon the ground of unsoldierly conduct of having provoked the round robin that has excited so much feeling and interest, it is even predicted by some officers that the whole question of preparation of the campaign will be gone into, and that, incidentally, there will come an investigation to learn why Falls Church was selected as the site of Camp Alger, and what reason has permitted that camp to grow daily more unfit to live in and apparently beyond the skill and care of the medical officers to make it wholesome.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin insists that if Gen. Shafter were about to begin his Santiago campaign over again, and he could see what would happen, he would do precisely as he did when he was leaving Tampa.

"It was a question of getting there at once, and of taking the city with the utmost speed. Gen. Shafter knew that disease was to be feared, and that the longer his men stood still the greater would be the danger that the object of the campaign would be defeated and the men then used up by the climate and the ailments incident to that and to the exhaustion of a strenuous campaign.

"Hot weather, incessant rush, rough food, no shelter, malaria, yellow fever, all pressed upon the men who were becoming daily exhausted. But they did their work. If they had waited until the tentage had come up, the commissary was in perfect order, and the medical supplies at hand and hospitals ready, Toral would not be in our hands and his troops loading for Cadiz. Shafter will come out of this all right."

CONDITION OF SANTIAGO ARMY.

Dispatches from Gen. Shafter in Regard to the Round Robin Signed by His Generals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter has telegraphed the President regarding the publication of the round robin signed by the general officers of his command, as follows:

"I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned; a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent. of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery.

"Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, and are well clothed and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during the period twice as stormy as it has been since surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, and abundance of tentage, which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger.

"I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Gens. Wheeler, Lawton, Bates, and Kent, who concur with me in the view expressed above."

The issuance of the statement from Gen. Shafter was the sequence of a conference held at the White House this afternoon between the President, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Long. It was felt that the statements made as to the condition of the troops at Santiago might create a grave impression abroad.

While the statement as issued was brief, it occupied almost an hour in its consideration, it being felt that the utmost precaution was essential at the present stage of the negotiations between this country and Spain, which it had been at first felt might be at least impeded by knowledge of the serious conditions revealed in the appeals signed by the officers there. The issuance of the statement was the result, and it speaks for itself.

This evening Gen. Shafter supplemented his first dispatch with a second on the same subject, as follows:

Santiago, Aug. 8, 1898—7:11 P. M.

Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

In connection with my telegram of the 3d inst. and the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent. of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever.

For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them, and not subject to any hardships and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum.

SHAFTER, Major General.

HEALTH OFFICERS IN CUBAN PORTS.

Service of Inspection for Outgoing Vessels to be Established.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service said to-day that he believed there would soon be a great reformation of conditions at West Indian ports. An inspector of the service who is a physician has been sent to Santiago, whose business it will be to see that every vessel leaving that port shall be entitled to a clean bill of health, so that upon her arrival in the United States there shall be no reason for the detention of passengers.

The Surgeon General says he is about to send to Santiago a disinfecting barge, the Protector, upon which men have been working night and day, and that he hopes soon to have this vessel in operation there. She is the largest craft of the kind the Marine Hospital service has at its command.

Surgeon General Wyman says that similar preparations to those adopted at Santiago will be extended to other Cuban ports as fast as occupied, and Puerto Rico will be promptly put under the observation of the Marine Hospital service.

It is assumed that the military auhorities will acquiesce in the directions given by the Marine Hospital service. There may be a disposition by the army to ignore medical advice, it is said, but the knowledge that the ordering away of an uninspected ship may cause her to be quarantined on the order of the Marine Hospital service when she reaches a home port will soon correct any such mistaken obstinacy on the part of the army officers.

The object of the Marine Hospital service will be to keep contagious disease out of the country, but, incidentally, its insistence upon proper provision for the well, the sick, and the wounded, will ameliorate the discomforts of men who might otherwise suffer the experience of the passengers on the Seneca, the Concho, and the Santiago.

GEN. POLAND DEAD OF FEVER.

He Succumbs at Asheville to Typhoid Contracted While with His Command at Chickamauga.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8.—Brig. Gen. John S. Poland died here to-day of typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga.

Gen. Poland came to Asheville several days ago with the hope of recovery from the attack of typhoid fever, but, despite the efforts of the doctors, his disease was beyond control. Mrs. Poland and their son and daughter were here when death came, and they, with Lieut. Wrenne of Gen. Poland's staff, to-day accompanied the remains to Westerly, R. I., where the interment will take place.

Gen. Poland was born at Princeton, Ind., Oct. 14, 1836, was graduated from West Point in 1861 and assigned to the Second Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant July 6, 1861, Captain June 27, 1862, and rose to his present grade of Colonel, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Aug. 1, 1891. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 4, 1898.

His first active service was in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being in the battle of Bull Run. The other battles in which he participated were the siege of Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Antietam, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and he was engaged in the defense of the capital against Gen. Early's raiders. For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Antietam, Shepardstown, and Fredericksburg he was made Brevet Major and was made Brevet Lieutenant Colonel at the battle of Chancellorsville.

At the outbreak of the present war he was in command at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and promptly offered his services. At the time of his death he was Brigadier General commanding the Second Division, First Army Corps, at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Gen. Poland was a very able and zealous officer and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. His standing in the army was of the highest, his fellow-officers considering him possessed of a high order of ability and discretion, specially adapting him to perform important duties requiring capacity, professional zeal, and good judgment.

TYPHOID IN THE ARMY CAMPS.

Surgeon General Sternberg Thinks His Recommendations Have Not Been Followed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which prevails in so many of the army camps is giving the War Department a great deal of concern, and steps are being taken to check the fever and prevent further spread of the disease.

Surgeon General Sternberg to-day issued a circular, calling attention to a former circular issued by the Medical Department April 25. The former circular was devoted to recommendations for the health of the troops, and minutely pointed out what to avoid and how camps should be conducted from a sanitary point of view, together with suggestions as to food and clothing of the soldiers. It is the opinion of the Surgeon General that these conditions have not been carried out, and in his circular to-day he says:

"The extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in camps of instruction indicates that the sanitary recommendations made in this circular have not been carried out. If medical officers have failed to make the proper recommendations as indicated, the responsibility rests with them. If the recommendations have been made and not acted upon by those having authority in the various camps, the responsibility is not with the Medical Department, but these recommendations should be repeated, and commanding officers be urged to move their camps at frequent intervals, and to maintain a strict sanitary police."

Gen. Sternberg hopes to have more favorable reports, and to hear soon that the epidemic of typhoid fever has been checked.

CAMP ALGER IMPROVING.

Rapid Decline in Number of Typhoid Cases—Almost No Other Sickness.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Much relief is expressed at the rapid decline in the number of typhoid fever cases at Camp Alger. There were only sixteen to-day, and there is almost no other sickness in camp. There are eighteen men in the field hospital. None of them will be sent to Fort Myer.

The Second Army Corps will be permanently encamped at Thoroughfare Gap, Va. The second division, now at Bristow, Va., will start on Tuesday. The First Division, now at Dun Loring, will have to wait for wagon trains and probably cannot start before Sunday. Thoroughfare Gap is about twelve miles from Manassas Junction.

MANY SICK AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Three Hundred and Forty-five Soldiers in the Presidio Hospitals.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—There are 292 patients in the Divisional Hospital at the Presidio. Both of the big buildings are full, and five hospital tents have been erected. Of the last twelve patients brought in, seven have measles—three from the Seventh California, two from the Fifty-first Iowa, one from the First Tennessee, and one from the First Oregon recruits. The most serious case in the hospital is that of First Sergt. Wesley Kimmerley of the First Tennessee, who has spinal meningitis, and is not expected to live.

In the Presidio post hospital there are fifty-three cases, or a decrease of two from the total Saturday morning. Only one patient is dangerously ill—Private Reed of Company E, First New York Regiment—who is very low with pneumonia.

Sick Soldiers Reach Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—One hundred and twenty-eight sick soldiers arrived here today from Norfolk, Va. They were taken to the Washington Barracks, where they were accommodated in the hospital building near the entrance to the grounds. The sick soldiers were of the Rough Riders, Tenth Cavalry, and some infantry. Other invalids are expected to arrive here, quarters having been provided for a considerable number of convalescents.

Nurses to Cuba on the Yale.

The cruiser Yale will sail for Santiago today. She will take with her twenty volunteer nurses, said to be immunes, who arrived from Camp Alger in charge of Lieut. Corby of the Fourth Missouri Volunteers. The Yale has been thoroughly fumigated.

HIS HOPE OF GLORY GONE.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy Ran Away to Join the Engineers, but His Glib Tongue Ruined Him.

Louis Melbrook, thirteen years old, who disappeared from his home, 2,122 Amsterdam Avenue, last Wednesday, returned Saturday wearing portions of a volunteer uniform and a campaign hat several sizes too large for him. The boy seemed greatly dejected, and it was some time before his parents could learn where he had been.

Young Melbrook was graduated from the public school at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and while pursuing his studies there, was made Second Lieutenant in the American Guard, composed of the pupils of the school. He acquired a liking for military life, but on graduating obtained a position as office boy to W. G. Gallagher, manager of the bond department of the Stock Exchange firm of Price, McCormick & Co.

All went well with the boy until the Spanish-American war began, and then he did nothing but talk war. He had a great desire to enlist and go to Cuba, but his age was against him. Last week, however, his opportunity came. On Monday his employer told him he could have a week's vacation. Tuesday he spent gathering information and laying out a plan of action for his future military career. He read in the newspapers that the First Regiment of New York Volunteer Engineers, in camp at Peekskill, was about to sail for Puerto Rico, and he decided to join them.

Early Wednesday morning he quietly left the house and walked to Riverdale, on the Hudson River Railroad. Here he stole a ride on a freight train as far as Hastings, and being put off, footed it the rest of the way to Peekskill. On arriving at camp, he applied for enlistment as drummer boy, giving his age as seventeen. He was accepted, and a hat was given him and a uniform ordered. He went about his duties in a military manner and made many friends. On Friday morning the orders came that the regiment was to sail for Puerto Rico in the transport Chester. Melbrook was overjoyed at the news, and grew so elated that he made a confidant of a non-commissioned officer of the regiment, telling him how he had fooled the recruiting officer, and that he was only thirteen years of age.

The man at once communicated this information to his superiors, and before many minutes Melbrook was haled before the officers and questioned. He finally admitted that he had run away from home and that he was only thirteen years of age. That ended his military career with the engineers. He was ordered from camp, and he left with tears in his eyes.

In the meantime, the boy's parents had reported his disappearance to the police. His return was hailed with joy, in which he did not share. He was at work yesterday, and said that his three days as a soldier was the best vacation he had ever enjoyed, but in being ordered home he had lost the opportunity of his life.

SEA GIRT AS A CAMP SITE.

Gov. Voorhees Believes a Government Post Will Soon Be Established.

SEA GIRT, Aug. 8.—Gov. Voorhees returned to Elizabeth to-day, but before leaving camp he expressed the belief that the Government had practically settled upon establishing a military post here, and that 10,000 troops from Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va., would be here within two weeks, and probably sooner.

Deputy Quartermaster Gen. James M. Moore of Washington, who was sent here Saturday by Quartermaster Gen. Ludington to inspect Camp Voorhees and the adjacent properties and report as to their availability as a military post, returned to Washington to-day and will at once submit his report to Gen. Ludington. Gen. Moore was delighted with the present camp and the surrounding property, and said it could be converted at little cost into an ideal army camp. He was particularly pleased with the water supply and the facilities afforded for bathing.

Before leaving, Gen. Moore secured options on over 300 acres of land adjoining Camp Voorhees on the north and west. The land is level and would require but little improvement to make it ready for the soldiers. There is a complete water plant already in operation on the property owned by the State.

WEARY OF NAVAL SERVICE.

Michigan Reserves on the Yosemite Desire Their Discharge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A very evident annoyance and perplexity is created at the Navy Department by the persistent report that comes from the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite of the desire of the Michigan reserves to be detached from that vessel and permitted to return to their homes, principally in Detroit. A dispatch to this city from Norfolk insists that they will soon be mustered out. It also says that the crew is composed of "prominent young men of Detroit."

The "prominent young men" must have undertaken to exercise some of the influence that has been felt here at times from outside the service, but the Navy Department does not yet find reason for yielding to every whim of "prominent young men" who have enlisted and who have grown tired of the service. It is said that if the Michigan young men could succeed in getting released from the service for reasons so trivial, there is no reason why every enlisted man should not be discharged from the service on giving the same reasons. Many sailors, weary of the routine of the service, would be glad to quit before their terms are out. But the Navigation Bureau does not accept weariness as a ground for mustering out sailors.

The Navy Department officers do not admit that the action of the Michigan reserves betrays a lack of confidence in the purpose to send the Eastern squadron to Spain, but there is ground for believing that the members of the reserve have had inside information to justify them in assuming that whether they remain on the Yosemite or not, she will not go to Spain. The Yosemite, Yankee, and Dixie were the cruisers assigned to the Watson squadron on June 27. The Yankee is manned by New York reserves and the Dixie by reserves from Maryland. If the Michigan men receive their muster out, the men from New York and Maryland may be expected to ask for a like privilege.

Naval officers say that if a like freedom were accorded to "prominent young men" in the army, the United States forces in the field would soon be so reduced as to make the army inefficient for the work it has to do.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CUBA

Sampson's Report of the Relations Between Our Land and Sea Forces Before Santiago.

REQUESTS MADE BY SHAFTER

Arrangements for Fleet's Aid in Enforcing the Demand for Surrender—Admiral Wanted to be Represented in Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A good deal of light is thrown upon the relations between the army and navy during that critical period just preceding the surrender of Santiago, by the following extracts from Admiral Sampson's report, dated July 15, which is now made public by the Navy Department.

On July 1 a demonstration was made by a Michigan volunteer regiment at Aguadores, under command of Gen. Duffield. The New York, Gloucester, and Suwanee moved up at the request of the army to assist in an attack which was to begin at daylight, but the troops, which came by rail, did not arrive until 9:20.

The small river San Juan cuts through a deep defile, and is spanned by an iron railroad bridge. There is an ancient fort near the water, and on the hill two small rifle pits. Some sixteen or twenty of the enemy had been encountered while waiting for the troops, but disappeared when the ships began firing. The troops advanced as far as the bridge, a corner of the fort was knocked off by the shells of the ships, and the flagstaff was shot away. Desultory firing was kept up between our troops and the Spanish, the troops returning to Siboney about 10:30.

On the evening of July 1 the Admiral was advised by Gen. Shafter that the army would assault at daylight on the 2d, and the navy was requested to keep up a fire at the batteries on the bluff. The squadron consequently closed in early on the morning of the 2d and kept up a vigorous fire for two hours, but the attack proposed by Gen. Shafter did not take place on that day.

On the night of July 1, the Reina Mercedes was sunk by the Spaniards so as to obstruct the ships. Extensive shore batteries existed, and if smaller vessels had been sent in and sunk by the mines or batteries, the harbor would have been effectually closed against us.

Plan to Carry Batteries.

It was essential to the new scheme of attack of the combined forces that the position occupied by the eastern and western batteries should be carried, and this was the scheme of action first proposed by Gen. Shafter on the day of his arrival. It was at that time explained to him that it was of primary importance that these points should first be carried, as their possession insured the destruction of the mines, the entrance of heavy ships into the harbor, and the assault on Cervera's fleet.

This was heartily consented to by Gen. Shafter, who stated that the entrance to the harbor was the key to the situation. This was repeated in his interview with Gen. Garcia at Aserradores.

It had been the Admiral's desire to do everything possible to co-operate with Gen. Shafter. Such an attack as that proposed by the General was in complete accord with the views held by the Admiral and discussed with his staff. It was proposed to bring up the marines from Guantanamo and add them to the marines of the squadron, thus making a force of nearly 1,000 men which might be landed either at the foot of the Morro in Estrella Cove, to assault the Morro, or to the westward for the purpose of assaulting the western battery; at the same time a force of 2,000 or 3,000 men was to be detached from the army, and, proceeding by Aguadores, occupy the ground between the Morro and that just to the northward of it.

A visit to Gen. Shafter was arranged, but the Admiral being ill, his chief of staff went instead. The following arrangement was made:

"Camp Near San Juan River, Cuba,
July 6, 1898.

"Minutes of a conversation between Capt. Chadwick of the navy, representing Admiral Sampson, and Gen. Shafter.

"That a long continuing bombardment be made of Santiago from the sea, with the heavier guns of the fleet, the fleet firing slowly and continually during, say, twenty-four hours, at the rate of one shell every five minutes, excepting one hour at the rate of one every two minutes. This refers to the eight-inch to thirteen-inch shells.

"If this be not sufficient to bring the enemy to terms, that an assault be arranged on the Zocapa Battery, using marines and the Cuban forces under Gen. Cebreco, and an effort made to enter the harbor with some of the smaller ships of the squadron. This attack to be made upon knowing the result of a second demand, made upon the commanding officer of the Spanish forces for the surrender of the place, stating to him the conditions that surround him; destruction of the Spanish fleet, &c., &c., and the number of forces opposed to him.

"To give him time to consider the matter, the date of the bombardment is fixed at noon of the 9th, unless he positively refuses to consider it at all, when it will be begun at such time as is convenient to ourselves, Gen. Shafter will furnish Admiral with correct map showing where his lines will be surrounding the city, and also open telegraphic communication by the way of Siboney down to near Aguadores to give information as to the falling of shots."

Shafter's Demand for Surrender.

This was followed by the following correspondence:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, July 6, 1898.

The General in Chief commanding the Spanish forces, Santiago de Cuba:

Sir: In view of the events of the 3d inst., I have the honor to lay before your excellency certain propositions to which I trust your excellency will give the consideration which in my opinion they deserve.

2. I inclose a bulletin of the engagement of Sunday morning which resulted in the complete destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, the loss of 600 of his officers and men, and the capture of the remainder. The Admiral, Gen. Paredes, and all others who escaped alive are now prisoners on board the Harvard and St. Louis, and the latter ship, in which are the Admiral, Gen. Paredes, and the surviving Captains (all except the Captain of the Almirante Oquendo, who was slain,) has already sailed for the United States. If desired by you, this may be confirmed by your excellency sending an officer, under a flag of truce, to Admiral Sampson, and he can arrange a visit to the Harvard, which will not sail until to-morrow, and obtain the details from Spanish officers and men aboard that ship.

3. Our fleet is now perfectly free to act, and I have the honor to state that unless a surrender be arranged by noon of the 9th inst., a bombardment of the city will be begun and continued with the heavy guns of our ships. The city is within easy range of these guns, the 8-inch being capable of firing 9,500 yards, the 13-inch, of course, much further. The ships can so lie that with a range of 8,000 yards they can reach the centre of the city.

4. I make this suggestion of a surrender purely in a humanitarian spirit. I do not wish to cause the slaughter of any more men, either of your excellency's forces or my own; the final result under circumstances so disadvantageous to your excellency being a foregone conclusion.

5. As your excellency may wish to make reference of so momentous a question to your excellency's home Government, it is for this purpose that I have placed the time of the resumption of hostilities sufficiently far in the future to allow a reply being received.

6. I beg an early answer from your excellency.

I have the honor to be your excellency's obedient servant,

WILLIAM R. SHAFTER,
Major General, U. S. V.,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

Letters to Sampson.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 9, 1898.

Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron:

Spanish commander proposes to abandon Santiago if permitted to march out to Holguin and not be attacked en route. The truce will continue for the present and I will notify you of its discontinuance. SHAFTER, Major General.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 10.

Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron:

I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that the bombardment of the City of Santiago de Cuba will begin this evening or to-morrow morning. I inclose you a revised chart showing position of the American and Spanish lines. I will communicate to you later in the day the exact hour when the firing should begin, and it is respectfully requested that you be ready to begin at 4 P. M. to-day. The falling of the first shell will be observed and the results communicated to you by signal.

It would be very disastrous for the morale of my men to have any of the shells fall near them, and I think it would be better at first to put your shot in the westward part of the city near the bay.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General, U. S. V.

Dated ——— ———.

I desire you to begin firing upon Santiago de Cuba as near 4 P. M. to-day as possible.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

Siboney, July 9, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

Messages I sent you yesterday and to-day have apparently been received by you. I have just asked that you commence firing on Santiago at 4 P. M. and sent you this morning our latest map of our position. Can you begin bombardment to-morrow morning? If you can, please do so and continue it as arranged with Capt. Chadwick. SHAFTER, Major General.

Fleet Resumes Bombardment.

On the morning of the 9th the navy's position was taken up close to the beach at Aguadores, when the Brooklyn and Indiana continued the bombardment of Santiago from 9:27 A. M. until 1 P. M., at which hour it was requested by Gen. Shafter that it should cease.

On July 12 a report was sent in from the army as to the fall of shell, showing that the fire had been very effective and that several fires had started in the city, and nearly all the shells fell within the city limits.

The following correspondence then took place:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 11.

Commander in Chief North Atlantic Squadron:

My lines are now complete to the bay north of Santiago. Your shots can be observed from there perfectly, at least those that fall in the town. Flames followed several shots fired to-day, but seemed to be quickly extinguished. A number of shots fell in the bay close to a small gunboat lying near the shore. At present they are considering a demand for unconditional surrender. I will notify you of the result.

I think it advisable to put in some heavy shots, say ten to thirteen inches, to-morrow and see if we cannot start a fire. Be careful not to shoot beyond the town, as my troops are within one and one-half miles of it, and you will be firing directly toward us.

SHAFTER,
Major General.

Admiral Sampson notified Gen. Shafter on the 12th that he proposed to begin the bombardment next morning with thirteen-inch shell. The Oregon, Massachusetts, and Indiana were promptly on hand on the morning of the 13th prepared to fire. On the evening of the 12th, however, Gen. Shafter sent the following telegrams to Admiral Sampson:

Santiago de Cuba, July 12.

A truce exists and negotiations are now pending with the Spanish commander; all fighting must be discontinued during the cessation of hostilities. Due notice of the commencement will be given you. SHAFTER, Major General.

Headquarters, near Santiago, July 12.

A truce now exists and will probably continue all day to-morrow, the 13th.

SHAFTER, Major General.

To which Admiral Sampson replied:

July 13.

Gen. Shafter:

I am now prepared to shell the City of Santiago with three of my largest ironclads with thirteen-inch projectiles; can commence at short notice. Will wait your signal.

Shafter telegraphed at 1 o'clock on the 14th:

Apparently there is every prospect of evacuation. I will inform you earliest practicable moment.

SHAFTER.

At 2:30 o'clock on the same day Gen. Miles telegraphed Admiral Sampson that the enemy had surrendered. Admiral Sampson had on the previous day informed Gen. Shafter that he desired to be represented in the negotiations for surrender, as it was the result of the combined forces.

The Oldest Volunteer.

A New York State doctor, aged 103, volunteered his services to the President recently, and expressed a desire to enter the army as a surgeon. Even at his advanced years he can read without glasses, and walk 10 to 15 miles a day. The oldest standard medicine is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has no equal for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, fevers, and bad blood. It strengthens, purifies, and vitalizes. One bottle does much good.

MILITANT PENSIONER CUT OFF.

Effect of an Enlistment by a Civil War Veteran.

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 8.—Grand Army circles here are moved with indignation at the action of the Government in cutting off the pension of John Caton, a civil war veteran, who enlisted under the second call for volunteers.

Caton was enrolled with the First New Hampshire Regiment after the present war began, and soon afterward his pension of $6 a month was stopped, the reason given being the fact that he is able to fight.

SUGAR AS SOLDIERS' DIET.

German Surgeon Finds that It Is a Desirable Ration.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "As a result of experiments at the last imperial manoeuvres Dr. Lietens Torfer, physician to the General Staff, recommends that in future sugar be regarded as a regular article of soldiers' food, especially when on the march.

"The experiments prove that the men subjected to a sugar diet increased in weight and suffered less from hunger, thirst, exhaustion, and sunstroke on long marches than the men who were put on ordinary diet."

SPANISH WOMAN'S APPEAL.

Wife of ex-Minister to Great Britain Solicits Relief Funds.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Countess de Casa Valencia, wife of the ex-Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contributions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says:

"An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening gives details of the alarming increase of suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, and Guantanamo, without bandages or lint, or even beds to sleep upon, owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief."

MARINE CORPS COMMENDED.

Naval "Order" in Recognition of Its One Hundredth Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Long on July 30 issued the following order commending the Marine Corps:

On the 11th day of the present month the United States Marine Corps, which has been a part of the establishment of the Government for 123 years, completed the one hundredth year of its existence as a corps.

"During this period, the many occasions on which it has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and the numerous other instances in which its duties have been performed in such a manner as to bring it prominently into notice, have served to impress upon the public, and especially upon the naval service, the great worth of the corps.

"This order is issued in recognition of the centennial anniversary of this important and useful arm of the Government which, occurring as it does in the midst of the war with Spain, and at a time when the Marine Corps has added new glory to the already gallant record, affords the department an added pleasure in announcing this anniversary to the service."

SERGT. BASIL RICKETTS HERE.

A New Yorker Who Went to the Front with Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Sergt. Basil Ricketts of Roosevelt's Rough Riders is staying with his cousin, Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, 415 West Twenty-third Street. He is one of the party of young society men who accompanied Hamilton Fish, Jr., to Texas, where they joined the cowboy regiment, which Col. Wood and Lieut. Col. Roosevelt had formed out of the most robust horsemen the West could furnish. The New Yorkers proved their equals in hardihood, and they were all rewarded by promotion. Ricketts, like Hamilton Fish, Jr., became a Sergeant, and was wounded by a Mauser bullet at El Caney. He still carries the ball in his hip.

Sergt. Ricketts speaks depreciatingly of the Cubans, and says they are not to be depended on in any way. He was in charge of a dynamite train, which he was to convoy for some distance. Some twenty or thirty Cubans were assigned to help him and act as scouts, he says, but they soon dwindled away, leaving stealthily, and when he had reached his destination only three were left.

Soon after Sergt. Ricketts was stricken with malarial fever and invalided home. He will leave the city to-day for Washington.

Mob at Tampa Repulsed.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 8.—Early this morning a mob tried to rescue three negro teamsters of the regular army incarcerated in the jail here. An armed guard ordered them to desist, but the mob opened fire on the jail. A volley was poured into the crowd from the upper story of the building and several shots took effect. The wounded were carried away by their comrades and the raid was unsuccessful.

A REVIEW AFTER THE WAR

Movement to Have the Victorious Troops from Montauk Parade in This City.

MAY TAKE PLACE LABOR DAY

A Committee Appointed to Secure the Co-operation of President McKinley, Gov. Black, and Mayor Van Wyck.

There will be a reunion of victorious troops in this city on the plan of the great review in Washington at the close of the civil war if the plans which are now projected are carried out.

A week ago a call was issued for a meeting to consider the project. It was signed by Gens. Daniel E. Sickles, Daniel Butterfield, Grenville M. Dodge, George H. Sharpe, Wager Swayne, Samuel Thomas, Henry G. Tremaine, Anson G. McCook, Martin T. McMahon, and Louis Fitzgerald, who at the close of the war was a Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis presided at the meeting held yesterday afternoon, in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria, and Col. Suydam acted as Secretary.

Col. Charles F. Homer of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment presented this resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and the Chairman of this meeting, be appointed to confer with the President, the Governor of the State, and the Mayor of the city, with a view to arranging for a fitting welcome to the troops returning to their homes, to take place after they have been rested at Montauk Point.

Gen. Collis said it was proposed to have the men land at the foot of Broadway and march up town. He thought the first part of September would be the time chosen. Labor Day was suggested, and he said it would be the best time possible. He thought there would be ample time to prepare for it, and that the intervening weeks would give the troops enough time to rest. In fact, it would be necessary to act at once or they would be mustered out of service.

Col. Homer spoke of having the Southern army well represented. The Southern societies will be invited; also the Confederate Veterans' Camp of this city. Other camps will be invited and urged to turn out. The Naval Veterans and all the Grand Army posts will receive invitations, as will the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and all other military and naval societies, and the co-operation of each one will be asked to help make the demonstration a success. It is hoped that President McKinley, Gov. Black, Mayor Van Wyck, and many other officials will be present on the reviewing stand. The navy will also be expected to take part.

Gen. Collis read the names of those who have offered to co-operate, the responses coming from North and South as follows:

Nicholas W. Day, Brevet Brigadier General; R. H. Willoughby, Major Twenty-first U. S. C. F.; Daniel M. Scott, Major First Brigade, Alabama National Guard; T. J. Herron, Major General United States Volunteers; A. J. P. Brown, Captain Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry; Alonzo T. Decker, Captain commanding the Old Guard; Norman G. Cooper, Lieutenant Twenty-fourth New York Infantry; F. M. Parker, Lieutenant Eighth New York Cavalry; W. N. G. Clark, Captain One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York; Thomas E. Fraser, Lieutenant Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; H. L. Swords, Colonel United States Volunteers; G. W. Van Rensselaer, Sergeant Fourth New Jersey Battery; Adolph G. Hofstatter, Twelfth New York; A. H. Mattox, Captain Seventeenth Ohio Battery; W. F. Halsey, Captain Fortieth New York Volunteers; George H. Moore, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth New York; James Stanley, Captain Monitor Association of Naval Veterans; James Hamilton, Battery M, Second United States Artillery; Eliot H. Lee, Thirty-eighth New York; Thomas Bell, Brevet Major Eighth New York Cavalry; George H. Kilmer, Captain United States Volunteers.

The officers present at the meeting yesterday besides Gen. Collis were as follows:

Col. Charles F. Homer, John K. Cilley, Major United States Volunteers; William R. Mattison, once Major Second New York Cavalry; Martin F. Hatch, once Captain Second New York Harris Light Cavalry; Charles G. Suydam, Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers; Col. T. M. Canton, Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth New York; James Quinlan, Colonel Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; John I. Davenport, Brevet Captain A. D. C. and Assistant Provost Marshal of the Army of the James; George H. Moore, First Lieutenant Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers.

To Admit Army and Navy Officers.

The Veteran and Hereditary Companions of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States have, through all the State commanderies, voted in favor of the admission of officers of the army and navy as Veteran Companions, who are or who have been in active service during the Spanish war.

ARMY PAYMASTER AT BELLEVUE

The Seventy-four Soldiers There Receive the Money Due Them.

All the men in Bellevue Hospital were paid yesterday by the Paymaster from Governors Island. He was accompanied by Major Andrews and Dr. Howard, in charge of the Marine Hospital on the island. All the men who could move assembled in Ward No. 40, where they received their pay. The Paymaster then went to the wards in which men were confined who could not rise from their beds, and handed their money to them.

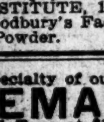
The wounded soldiers are rapidly recovering. They are all anxious to get away to friends and relatives and to their homes, yet every one is pleased with the treatment and care he has received in the hospital. Seventy-four men are still there.

The Favorite

HUNTER
BALTIMORE RYE

For Club, Family and Home Use.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
SPECIAL SALE
REED GOLF BAGS
(red or green)
$4.00
45 West 23rd Street.



All Facial Blemishes, Skin, and Scalp Diseases permanently cured; featural irregularities corrected by experienced physicians at the JOHN H. WOODBURY INSTITUTE, 127 West 42d St., New York. Use Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, and Facial Powder.

We are making a specialty of our Summer Glo[illegible]
ROSEMARIE
In Grays and Tans at $1 per pair.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.
E. A. Morrison & Son,
893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

HAY'S HAIR HEALTH
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. [illegible] HAIR GROWER DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. [illegible]

Wanamaker's

The Furniture Serial

A Short Chapter. Chairs!

LARGE facts. Flashing incidents. Both mark the current Furniture Sale. The general statement is:

Half a Million Dollars' worth of best and newest Furniture.

Prices on all of it that would be regularly a half more.

Special offerings are daily incidents.

To-day a great sample line of chairs.

To-morrow and next day Toilet Tables and Women's Desks. Which first? Can't tell; watch the newspapers.

Manufacturers' samples! When we print the words the echo comes back, "Bargains." One Hundred and Sixty-three echoes to-day—the music of bargain chairs. "Bargain." The redeemed word which has here been restored to truth and usefulness.

They come from the best makers. *Only one each*, mostly Rockers, oak and imitation mahogany, cobbler and wood saddle seats, some upholstered.

Prices are $3.25 to $20
Prices were $5 to $26.

The August Furniture Trade Sale was invented by us. Its theory is sound. Summer dullness is made to produce Summer cheapness, and thus you discount Autumn costs by forestalling Autumn needs. Our stores are the commanders of the plan. Listen—it will pay you.

Carpets Very Cheap A PROPER pendant to the August Furniture Sale.

Readjustment of our stock reduces prices. Certain patterns usually best because biggest sellers are to be dropped to make room for coming novelties. Reduced prices make quick elimination. Prompt selection makes future economy.

Here are the chances:—

Thirty-three patterns of Axminsters and Moquettes, that have been 90c. and $1, are to be closed at 60c.

Twenty-three patterns of Velvets, that have been $1.40 and $1.25, are to be closed at 85c.

Eleven patterns of Velvets, that have been $1, are to be closed at 75c.

Eighty-six patterns of Tapestry Carpets all high grade, that have been 75c. and 80c., are to be closed at 55c.

In special cases arrangements can be made to hold carpets for future delivery.

Third floor.

Trimmed Hats LITTLE specks of dust on Paris Trimmed Hats cost us big money. They bring cheapness that delights the soul of the economic woman. A classification—three downward leaps:

First—Eighty-five Cents.
Second—One Dollar and Thirty-five Cents.
Third—One Dollar and Eighty-five Cents.

All Paris trimmed. Parts of the great lines which we sold at $2.50, $4 and $5. And thus a little dust blesses you, crowns your head with the glory of invisible economy.

Main Aisle, First Floor.

Men's Custom Tailoring ABOUT this period tailors scream. They cry "reductions." Our quiet melody says $20 for suits to order from stuffs that erstwhile cost $30, $35 and $40 for a suit—many exclusive.

And $6.50 gets trousers to order from fine Worsted Cassimeres that would have cost you $9 and $10.

And this is not a siren's song.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mattresses and Pillows Now Very Cheap WE begin this morning a special offering of fine mattresses and pillows and bolsters. The mattresses are of excellent South American curled hair, covered with best blue stripe ticking; 40 pounds; in one or two parts, as you prefer. Three styles reduced as follows:

$18 mattress, now $12.50.
$22 mattress, now $15.
$25 mattress, now $18.

PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS—Of pure live geese feathers.

At $1.50—3-lb. pillow, 20x30; was $2.25.
At $1.90—2½-lb. pillow; 20x30; was $2.50.
At $2.50—5-lb. bolster, 20x56; was $3.75.
At $3.75—5-lb. bolster, 20x56; was $5.

Fourth floor.

Coachmen's Coats TWO small lots are re-marked to close quickly. One line comprises coats of light-weight Kersey, black, blue and green, lined with excellent quality Italian cloth. $12 is the new price. $18 would be only reasonable.

A better quality in blue or green only, that were very cheap at $20, are now $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER'S

Beautiful Lamp Globes at $1 ONE dollar, in many cases, represents one-quarter the real value. None of the 300 is worth less than double. We've placed these handsome globes on a counter on the main floor, Tenth street, and hope to see their departure before the close of the day. $1 for $2 to $4 values.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE LOUISIANA CESSION.

Official Declaration that the Country Transferred Ends at the Base of the Rocky Mountains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The official maps of the Government are, by the authority of the Government, declared to be incorrect, and, as now printed, perpetuate a mistake, which is now being taught in many of the schools of this country. The map in question is declared faulty in that it shows the Louisiana cession to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains and to include what are now known as Washington, Oregon, and parts of Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Commissioner of the General Land Office Binger Hermann, after an exhaustive examination of authorities, has recommended that the new maps make the Louisiana cession end at the Rocky Mountains, and his suggestion has been adopted by Secretary of the Interior Bliss. The Commissioner has published an official report upon the subject, containing maps and illustrations. The country beyond the Rockies will on the new maps be shown to have been acquired by discovery in 1792, by exploration in 1805, by Astoria settlement in 1811, and by the Florida treaty in 1819.

Authorities are cited to uphold this view, and the erroneous satements are given upon which popular misconception is based. The facts of history, written by Jefferson, Marbois, Greenhow, and others, are quoted in opposition to the present idea. A review of annexation by the United States is included in the report, and the benefits arsing from such acquisitions are pointed out. The report says:

"The grand total of the sums paid for our foreign acquisitions amounts to $52,200,000, a sum less than the value of one year's output of Montana's minerals, of Minnesota's annual wheat yield, or of the cattle and hay product of California for one year."

A new map of Alaska, showing reported gold discoveries and other mineral deposits, land offices, new routes to the interior, &c., is also incorporated.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSION'S TRIP.

Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The Hawaiian Commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, have arrived in this city, and will take passage for Honolulu on the Mariposa, sailing Wednesday.

The party, which embraces several members of the Commissioners' families and their secretaries and clerks, was heartily welcomed all along the route. At Auburn and Sacramento, stops were made and gifts of California fruit and flowers received. At the latter place the Commissioners made brief speeches from the rear platform of the train. Their arrival here was too late for any demonstration, but before their departure they will be entertained by the Chamber of Commerce and the Union League Club.

Senator Morgan, in an interview, said that the settlement of white families on the island would develop the labor problem there. The Japanese contract laborers might be sent back home at the expiration of their terms or service, but existing contracts must be respected.

REVOLUTION IN GUATEMALA.

Foreign Residents Suffer Heavy Exactions of Money Under Forced Levies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Advices received from Cocos, Guatemala, show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed a phase which, while not jeopardizing the existing Government, promises to involve foreign residents in great difficulty. The insurgents under Morales are believed to have received considerable support from Mexicans on the frontier, who are said to be chargeable at least with failing to observe neutrality.

Some of the foreign residents already have suffered heavy exactions of money under forced levies by the insurgents, and it may be that strong representations on the subject will be required by the United States.

Our Claims Against Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Relative to the statement from Constantinople that the Turkish Government has declined to recognize the American demands for indemnity for outrages committed upon American mission establishments in Turkey during the Armenian troubles, it is learned that this answer was returned some time ago, and in fact has been consistently rendered by Turkey whenever approached on the subject. The Turkish answer has adroitly cited the attitude of the United States in cases where claims were preferred by foreign Governments for damages sustained by their citizens in riots.

KILLED BROTHER AND SELF.

Fatal Use Made of a Shotgun on a Pardoned Convict.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 8.—A tragedy enacted in a little farmhouse on the West Stockbridge Road, three miles from this village proper, and seven miles from Great Barrington, to-night, when George Webster shot and killed his brother Fred and then killed himself, brought to an end the story of another crime. The man who was murdered, himself had stood convicted of attempted murder, and only last March was released from State prison on a pardon, where he was serving what, at his years, was virtually a life sentence.

George Webster was about fifty years of age, and, according to statements of people who knew him, a shiftless man, while his brother Fred, two years his senior, was industrious and enterprising. The men lived at the farmhouse where the tragedy occurred, and three children of George kept house for them. Fred was convicted seven years ago of attempting to murder Chester Goodale, the result of a quarrel, and the case when tried attracted much attention in the neighborhood.

At the trial Fred Webster was sentenced to thirty-three years in State prison, and he had served seven years of it, when in March last he was pardoned out for good behavior. He returned to his brother's house, as during the time he was in prison his wife had married again. The brothers lived peaceably together, as far as is known, although neither of them associated much with their neighbors. quarreled over trivial matters. At 6:30 o'clock the bickerings of the two became heated, and suddenly George seized a double-barreled gun and, placing it against Fred's temple, fired, the charge inflicting a terrible wound. In another instant George had discharged the other barrel against his own head. The scene which met the eyes of the children in the house and later those of the neighbors was frightful.

George Webster leaves four children—Belle, aged seventeen; Cora, aged fifteen; Hattie, aged thirteen, and Frank, aged eleven. Fred Webster leaves a daughter, who works in a mill at Housatonic.

Robbers at Fort Monroe.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 8.—The Post Office at Fort Monroe was robbed last night of about $2,400 in stamps and $50 in cash, together with several registered letters. The thieves were evidently professional cracksmen. They bored a hole in the safe and blew the lock to pieces. There was a new safe in the depot at Old Point for the Post Office when the robbery occurred. There is no clue to the robbers.

Negro Lynched at Carmel, Ga.

GRIFFIN, Ga., Aug. 8.—John Meadows, a negro, who yesterday made an attack on the seven-year-old daughter of Benson Camp, at Carmel, a small place near Griffin, was hanged by a mob to-day, and the body riddled with bullets.

RED CROSS AT MONTAUK

Plans for the Work of the Society Among the Convalescent Troops.

TO SEND SUPPLIES TO-DAY

Only Four Nurses Are to Go at First, but More Will Be Furnished If Needed—Howard Townsend Appointed Agent.

In providing nurses, tents, food, and clothing for the troops at Montauk Point, the Government will be assisted by the Red Cross. Howard Townsend has been appointed agent for the Red Cross Society at this encampment. He visited Montauk Point Sunday and arranged with Gen. Young and Col. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon, for supplying everything for the comfort of the troops that may not be furnished by the Government.

Half way between the two lines of camps a hospital is being erected that will accommodate 500 patients. Besides this, there will be several divisional hospitals, and it is thought that the most of the work done by the Red Cross nurses will be among the patients in these branches, but in case nurses shall be called for to serve in the main hospital, they will be sent. Only four will be sent at first. If only the well and convalescent men are sent to Montauk, Mr. Townsend thinks that the Red Cross will not have to furnish many nurses, unless the troops should contract pneumonia as a result of the change from the hot sun of Cuba to the cold winds that blow over Montauk, even in these hot August days. His hardest work, he thinks, will be in supplying the troops with the comforts demanded by their enfeebled condition.

Supplies to be Sent To-day.

The yacht Red Cross, which has been partially repaired, will be loaded this morning with $2,000 worth of soups, jellies, teas, coffees, ales, lime juice, malted milk, lemons, and other delicacies, also ten tents and fifty cots, and will sail this afternoon or to-morrow, anchoring in Fort Pond Bay, where it will remain at the disposal of Mr. Townsend. Mr. Townsend will be at Montauk to receive the goods from the vessel, and will remain there continuously from that time.

Gen. Young and Col. Townsend said they would supply him with all the facilities needed in storing and caring for the goods. A warehouse will be erected and Mr. Townsend expects to have headquarters close to the tents of the Medical Corps. He will also get the Colonel of each regiment to file with him a list of things needed by each one of his soldiers, and in this way the wants of all, as near as possible, will be supplied. If all the food and clothing needed cannot be supplied from the depot at 552 Broadway, or from private contributions, they will be purchased, Mr. Townsend said.

Gen. Young and Col. Forwood said they they would accept the aid of the Red Cross, subject to the approval of Gen. Sternberg. This will be given as a mere matter of form only, for Gen. Sternberg has already stated that he was in favor of female nurses being employed in permanent hospitals, provided they worked under the supervision of the army surgeons.

Selection of Mr. Townsend.

There have been so many hitches between the Red Cross and the Medical Department of the army that the society sees at Montauk an opportunity to show what it can do for the comfort of sick soldiers, and has put a man in charge who they think has the ability to conduct the society's business in a better way than has been done at some other camps.

Two members of the First Illinois Regiment called at Red Cross headquarters yesterday and said that the soldiers at Santiago, in talking of what they wanted most when they got back home, invariably said they wanted Northern fruits. The same information was brought by Mrs. Joseph Gardner, who returned on the Louisiana Saturday. Mrs. Gardner said that the tropical fruits made the men sick. Mr. Townsend therefore will have a carload of apples, peaches, pears, watermelons, &c., sent to Montauk Point.

Supplies were shipped yesterday by the Red Cross Society to Forts Wadsworth, Monroe, Hamilton, and to Dr. Doty at Quarantine. Twenty-five tons will be shipped to Puerto Rico to-day.

RELIEF PLANS FOR CUBA.

Agent Hyatt Makes Suggestions in View of Speedy Peace.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a letter from Field Agent Hyatt, dated at Key West, Aug. 3. In regard to supplying Cubans with food and clothing, Agent Hyatt says:

> I would have no trouble in sending any amount of food, as the Spanish General has no guards on the coast, and the American vessels of war not only do not object, but lend all assistance. I have already sent three small lots of less than a ton each, two to Matanzas Province and one to the eastward, and all have been delivered most successfully. If I had a steamer I could send a large amount on the entire coast, from Cardenas to the west end of the island, where misery is shocking.
>
> In view of peace negotiations pending, we may have the ports of Cuba opened soon, in which case I sincerely hope vessels will be prepared with food to be sent into ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua, on the north coast, and Cienfuegos, on the south coast, without delay. The case is very urgent. If the port of Havana should be opened soon, could I not load the goods you are now sending me on some schooner, if no steamer could be got immediately, and take the supplies to Havana, you arranging that no duties or port dues should be collected?
>
> I have information from private sources that the 4,000 children in various asylums that Miss Clara Barton was keeping alive are all starving and dying, nearly abandoned to their fate. I hope Miss Barton will soon be able to leave Santiago de Cuba and give her attention to the cities of the north coast.
>
> In reference to this work here in Key West, I would propose to continue it only, say, two or three weeks from the date of the opening of the port of Havana; this, to give time for those who wish to return to Cuba to do so. Those who remain from choice will be able to take care of themselves.

BOGUS RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Secretary Faure Receives Complaints from All Over the Country.

John P. Faure, Secretary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, has been receiving many letters within the last few days from auxiliary societies from all over the country complaining of bogus societies which are springing up in various sections. According to the letters New England has more of them than any other locality. These societies are headed by unscrupulous men who keep all the funds they collect.

Because of these complaints, Secretary Faure yesterday issued the following communication to the public:

> As improper use of the Red Cross name has been made, and funds collected which have not reached the National Relief Committee, the public is notified that no persons are qualified to solicit or collect money or material unless authorized by at least one of the following: F. D. Tappen, Treasurer, on paper of the Gallatin National Bank, New York City; E. Gorale Gardner, Chairman Woman's Committee on Auxiliaries, on paper of such committee.
>
> These limitations do not apply to persons known socially or locally, to those from whom subscriptions are asked, but are intended to protect the public at large from impostors.
>
> All persons who may be solicited in the name of the Red Cross by parties without credentials as named above, are requested to write or telegraph all available information to John P. Faure, Secretary American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 320 Broadway, New York City.

The Central Park Celebration.

The entertainment to be given by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association in Central Park to-day for the benefit of the wives and children of soldiers and sailors promises to be a more elaborate affair than was at first contemplated by the association. A large number of donations have been made. The soldiers from Bellevue Hospital will be conveyed to the park in carriages, and those from other hospitals will be taken there free of charge by the Metropolitan Traction Company. Two hundred soldiers are expected to attend. The entertainment will begin at 2 P. M. and last until 10. Acting Mayor Guggenheimer will deliver the opening address. Gen. Horatio C. King and Father Thomas J. Ducey will [illegible] postponement, the entertainment will take place on the first clear day.

Red Cross Contributions.

Contributions yesterday to the Red Cross amounted to $[illegible] as follows: Boody, McClellan & Co., $25; Mrs. A. N. Bigelow, $10; school children of Portland, Me., $30; Messrs. Brigham, Lawrie, Mann & Co., $100; Presbyterian Church of Westerville, N. Y., $17; garden party given by the four Cottrell children, Mount Vernon, $40; Fogle, Killin, Kane & Co., $25; Middleton S. Burrill, $100; Charles A. Munn, $25; O. D. Munn, $100; Edward E. Poor, $250.

OFFICERS IN SHAFTER'S ARMY.

Corbin Says Comparatively Few Were Appointed from Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—It having been stated that much of the hardship suffered by the troops of Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago was due to the large number of officers in that army who were appointed from civil and political life, Adjt. Gen. Corbin pointed out to-night that the statement could not be correct, as comparatively few of the officers with Shafter's corps have been appointed from civil life.

He referred to the record, which shows that there were 101 general and general staff officers engaged in the Santiago campaign, and that only fourteen of this number were from civil life. With but one exception—Major Gen. Wheeler, in command of the cavalry division—all of the officers in Shafter's corps who were appointed from civil life are in subordinate positions.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Denver, Texas and Gulf Road to be Reorganized as an Independent System, Receiver Trumbull Says.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 8.—Receiver Frank Trumbull of the Denver, Texas and Gulf Road will leave for New York Thursday to meet the Reorganization Committee and assist in the final arrangements for the change to an independent system.

To-day he authorized the statement that, so far as he knew, the Gulf would not revert to the Union Pacific, but that it would be an independent system, with the possible exception of the Julesburg Branch, for which his company had no particular use. He is considerably annoyed over rumors of absorption by the pioneer line, and pronounced them all absurd.

Notwithstanding Mr. Trumbull's statement, there are reasons to believe that the Santa Fé would like to have the Gulf if it could be had cheap enough.

So far as the South Park branch of the Gulf is concerned, it is stated that D. H. Moffat, the mine owner, now traveling in Europe, wants to purchase it to operate in connection with his Florence and Cripple Creek road, and by the addition of a few miles of branch line he could have a direct air line to Cripple Creek. By constructing forty miles of track, from Gunnison to Creede, where he has rich mining property, he could enter one of the best freight districts in the State.

The arrival in the city to-day of President Burt of the Union Pacific and several of his high officials and their intention to go over the South Park to-morrow would indicate that they were to bid for the property when sold on the 16th.

NEW STEEL FLAT CARS.

New York Central Builds Ten of Large Capacity.

Ten new flat cars have recently been completed for the New York Central Railroad at the West Albany car shops, which will work a radical change in the old-time methods of transporting heavy machinery. These new cars are of steel with steel trucks and each car has a carrying capacity of 120,000 pounds. Within a few years different railroad companies have been experimenting with steel freight cars and a number of steel cars of various kinds have been constructed and operated with more or less success.

The steel flat cars built for the New York Central Railroad have already done good service in carrying some of the heavy guns from the Watervliet Arsenal. One of these new cars has also carried a completed locomotive which weighed about 115,000 pounds. Heretofore a new locomotive of the large type, if transported before it was ready to run on its own wheels, had to be shipped in sections in order to distribute its weight over the train. Under the new order of things a new mammoth engine that requires to be moved as freight, is run upon a track laid on the steel flat car, and being blocked in position is carried safely any distance, as though it were a new landau or a new street car. The new flat cars are 36 feet long and of the usual width, and each car weighs 29,000 pounds.

Another advantage of these improved steel cars is their ability to carry large dynamos, and other heavy electrical machinery in completed form. This advantage is appreciated by the manufacturers of such heavy machinery, as it saves both time and expense. Now after a heavy machine has been set up in the manufacturer's works it is not necessary to take it apart to ship it, and then set it up piecemeal a second time after it reaches its destination. The entire machine can be loaded upon a steel flat car and carried to its destination intact.

NEW ALABAMA ROAD.

Charter Asked for the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 8.—Stuyvesant Fish, President, and J. T. Harahan, General Manager, of the Illinois Central, and others have applied for a charter for the Canton, Aberdeen and Nashville Railroad. The capital stock is to be $1,000,000.

The road is to run from West Point, Miss., to the ten-thousand-acre coal land tract of the Mississippi Valley Coal Company at Winfield, Marion County, Ala., a distance of sixty miles. The coal company is in close touch with the railroad. Eventually the promoters expect to reach Nashville via Decatur, Ala.

The road will give the Illinois Central entrance into the Alabama coal fields. It has been surveyed, and it is understood that it will be built at once.

New Pacific Express President.

President James Eggleston of the Manhattan Delivery Company of New York, who for many years was identified with the American Express Company at Boston, has accepted the Presidency of the Pacific Express Company. His headquarters will be at Omaha. This company takes in the Gould railroad systems, and its business is in more than a score of States and Territories.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—A foreclosure suit was commenced to-day against the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. A short time ago foreclosure proceedings were brought against the railroad under a consolidated mortgage. The new case is brought under the first mortgage on the Lake Erie division of the road.

RAILROAD NOTES.

An authoritative statement made yesterday in regard to the New York Central and Harlem bond controversy was that while it was true that the bonds had been sold, there had not been any settlement of the question in dispute to which end negotiations are making.

The Society of Friends, to the number of about 800, have arranged with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for a special train leaving New York on Aug. 19 and going to Richmond, Ind., to their annual meeting. Additions to the party will be made at Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Cumberland.

EXPRESS COMPANIES FREE.

Not Amenable to the Inter-State Laws Says an Indiana Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 8.—Judge Baker of the United States District Court has rendered a decision which will certainly attract great attention throughout the State. It holds in effect that express companies, like sleeping car companies, are not amenable to the Inter-State Commerce law, but practically may go their own gait, discriminating among patrons and conspiring against rivals. The trust they have formed they may continue.

If the court correctly states the effect of Federal legislation in this regard, the inevitable result will be legislation by Indiana, as a State, as well as by other of the States, making definite decision of the duties and obligations of express companies as common carriers.

This Hot

weather Lundborg's Cologne will be found cooling and refreshing.

SAILOR STABBED AND ROBBED.

A Too Friendly Young Man Proposed a Walk and Then Made the Attack.

Paul Schultze, an oiler on the Hamburg-American steamship Palatia, went ashore in Hoboken about 9 o'clock last evening. When in front of a saloon on Newark Street, which is frequented by German seamen, he was accosted by a well-appearing young man, who, after a few moments' conversation, proposed a walk to see the town.

While they were walking along Harrison Street the stranger attacked Schultze and robbed him of a silver watch, a gold chain, and four marks. Schultze resisted, and the man stabbed him in the right arm and escaped. Schultze's wound was dressed at police headquarters and he was taken to his ship.

Posed as Lew Wallace's Mother.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Some ten days ago an elderly and richly dressed woman, resplendent in diamonds, came to Manchester, Ohio, and announced that she wanted to purchase a desirable farm. She claimed to be the mother of Lew Wallace, the author. Social honors were thrust upon her thick and fast. Meanwhile the woman was taking options and securing desirable farm lands. Then she took a notion to inspect some Kentucky real estate. She went to Vanceburg and repeated the Manchester performance. Meanwhile letters were written to Gen. Wallace, bringing the information that the General's mother had been dead many years.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. G. Whigham, Chicago; H. Gower, C. B. & Q. Railway, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—M. Friend, London.

METROPOLE—State Senator G. R. Malby, Ogdensburg.

WALDORF—W. H. Clay, London; W. O. Wilbur, South Bethlehem, Penn., President M. E. Ingalls, Big Four Railway System, Cincinnati.

VENDOME—Col. H. C. Collingmore, Barbados, West Indies.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; D. W. Abell, boots and shoes; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, the, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens; 56 Worth Street.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Grant, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Abbott & Son, Passaic, N. J.; Mr. Abbott, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Ambler, W., Tarrytown, N. Y.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Asher, E. W., Albany, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Abrams, A. H., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Abrams, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. K. Bigelow, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Annisfeld, J., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Annisfeld, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adler, Childs Dry Goods Co., Dayton, Ohio; M. L. Adler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; H. W. Pythercock, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Bear, J. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; dress goods and silks; E. E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Baum, Charles, Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Bailey, D. W., Appleton, Wis.; hardware; St. George Hotel.

Caufmann Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Caufmann; woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Choate, H., & Co., Winona, Minn.; H. Choate, carpets and upholstery goods; C. E. Bailey, dress goods and cloaks; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Coutcher & Starks, Louisville, Ky.; S. F. Coutcher, clothing; G. R. Barton, clothing; Hoffman House.

Coursen, L. A., Lewiston, Ill.; millinery; Miss C. Coursen, millinery; Sinclair House.

Canfield, H. W., Cambridge Springs; Mrs. W. H. Canfield, millinery; Astor House.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, clothing; 79 Wooster Street; Hotel Albert.

Daniels, F. J., Charleston, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Deweese & Biddleman, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Deweese, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Donnell, O., & Co., Sumter, S. C.; W. O. Donnel, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dick, F., & Son, Huntington, Ind.; J. Dick, clothing; 648 Broadway.

Doctor Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; G. Doctor, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; A. David, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Frank, S., & Sons, Terre Haute, Ind.; M. S. Frank, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Fleischman, Freiberger & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Frieberger, clothing; J. Fleischman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. M. Casler, cloaks; Park Avenue Hotel.

Friedman, & Rosenfield, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Friedman, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Frederick & Lappy & Frederick, Marshallton, Ga.; F. J. Frederick, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; G. Fowler, dry goods; 436 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Hill, dress goods and silks; Hotel Marlborough.

Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Marlborough.

Gusky, I. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Stotz, hosiery and gloves; L. De Wolf, dry goods; 9 East Fourth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Germanic Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Fanning, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Guernsey, W. O., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; W. O. Guernsey, wall paper.

Gurley Department Store, Bainbridge, Ga.; D. C. Gurley; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. A'dred, cloaks and suits; J. F. Jones, furnishing goods; Mr. Sloan; upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Hengerer, woolens; J. T. Ryan, clothing; G. F. Pfeiffer, laces; J. Reid, holiday novelties; Mr. Miller, notions; C. F. Bechtold, domestics; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Mrs. M. Kibbens; corsets; 377 Broadway.

Harrison & Dalley, Nyack, N. J.; Mr. Dalley, notions; 45 Lispenard Street.

Hirsch & Son, Elizabeth, N. J.; C. S. Hirsch, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Herbst & Co., Fargo, N. D.; J. Herbst, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Penny, carpets and upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Heyman, M., & Son, Wheeling, West Va.; R. A. Heyman, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Frazer, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Metropole.

Joseph, B., Fremont, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. Garfunkel, cloaks and suits; 224 Church Street; Stuart House.

Joseph, C., Crawfordsville, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Jonap, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, domestics; L. Loewenstein, notions and laces; H. Weinbaum, dress goods, silks, and velvets; J. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Joseph, I., & Sons, Vincennes, Ind.; J. Joseph, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Johnson, R. N., Pilot Point, Texas; M. Hutton, dry goods; 200 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Jordan, R., Lake City, Fla.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Clark, millinery; Miss E. Jenner, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Klee Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Klee, clothing; M. Klee, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Kaufman, B. S., Colorado Springs, Col.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Kranz, J., & Brothers, New Orleans, La.; J. Kranz, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Kahn & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. M. Kahn, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Keely & Kessmich, Madison, Wis.; G. M. Neckerman; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kohn Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; S. Dreyfuss, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; P. Ostertag, furnishing goods; 446 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. Innekus, furnishing goods; J. Sauer, dress goods; 446 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Klotz, A., Bellaire, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kessler, R. H., St. Joseph, Mo.; notions; 407 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Metz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; L. J. Goldsmith, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Layman Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; M. Bach, dry goods; 334 Lexington Avenue.

Lowenstein Brothers, Canton, Ohio; S. Lowenstein, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. Pysem, carpets; J. Twinan, laces; D. B. Loveman, notions and fancy goods, silks and velvets; Miss M. S. Ghent, millinery; L. Karr, dress goods; 35 Franklin Street.

Levy, D. & L. K., Canton, Miss.; D. Levy, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Love, J. A., Searcy, Ark.; dry goods; New York Hotel.

Luger & Co., Fargo, N. D.; P. Luger, carpets; Continental Hotel.

Lanny Manufacturing Company, Sedalia, Ind.; J. A. Lanny, piece goods; Hotel Netherland.

Lutz, J. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Brand, boots and shoes; Holland House.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. I. Wilde, ladies' underwear; 51 Leonard Street.

Lansberg, H., New Brunswick, N. J.; dry goods and notions; 45 Lispenard Street.

Littman, L., Salisbury, N. C.; braids; Colonnade Hotel.

Lyons, H., & Co., Lansing, Mich.; H. Lyons, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Loeb, M. A., & Son, Du Bois, Penn.; N. Loeb, clothing; F. Loeb, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Litt, L., Coleman, Texas; dry goods.

Lowey & Goebel, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Goebel, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. A. Harmon, cloaks; W. J. Bamber, carpets and upholstery goods; 224 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Lowman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, piece goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions and fancy goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Boyle, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Metropole.

Long, Jones, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. Rippers, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; Stuart House.

Lafontier, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Martin, J. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, cloaks and suits; Murray Hill Hotel.

Munson, H. P., & Co., Wilmington, Del.; S. P. Munson, furnishing goods; Union Square Hotel.

Marston, G. W., San Diego, Cal.; J. Fleming, linens; Stuart House.

Mould, J., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. H. Stoner, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Menken, J. S., Company, the, Memphis, Tenn.; G. Prince, dress goods; R. Thomas, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. Goodkin, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Beach, cloaks; Mr. Gilkinson, pictures; Mr. Ballou, clothing; Mr. Campbell, laces and embroideries; 450 Broome Street.

McKissack, S. J., Columbia, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stern, woolens; Hoffman House.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Mosher, silks and velvets; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Michaels, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

Meyer, Julius, & Sons, Richmond, Va.; W. D. Meyer, cloaks; 51 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.

McDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle, Wash.; H. S. Taylor, notions; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheimer, B., North Manchester, Ind.; dry goods, &c.; Mrs. Lazarus, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Olfenbuttel Dry Goods Company, Tyler, Texas; A. Olfenbuttel, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. F. Barter, notions; R. Knox, underwear; W. H. Hill, carpets and upholstery goods; 258 Church Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Smith, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, the, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. W. Sheets, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Quinn Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; J. P. Quinn, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Rosenthal, Charles, Traverse City, Mich.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Rich, M., & Brother, Atlanta, Ga.; D. Rich, dry goods; 224 Church Street; San Remo Hotel.

Rothschild's Sons, Connersville, Ind.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Reinhard, S. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. E. Reinhard, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Robitschek & Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. N. Frank, piece goods; 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Mooney, cloaks and suits; Mrs. A. Medbury, millinery; 531 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sternfeld, L., East Liverpool, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Strauss Manufacturing Co., Erie, Penn.; I. Strauss, piece goods; Hotel Albert.

Schwab, May & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. Schwab, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Siegel, Hillman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Onn, ladies' wear; Hotel Gerlach.

Sonneborn, M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. B. Sonneborn, woolens; Hoffman House.

Shoenfield, J. L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Stein I., Blakely, Ga.; dry goods; Colonnade Hotel

Shoenfield, J., Allegheny, Penn.; clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Steinbach, H., Asbury Park, N. J.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Rubin, S., Alexandria, La.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Saltzer, H. J., Liberty, N. Y.; dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Spitz, Landauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Spitz, woolens; 10 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Stern, H., Jr., & Brother Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. G. Stern, dry goods; 15 White Street; Plaza Hotel.

Shirk & Miller, Peru, Ind.; G. C. Miller, dry goods; Sinclair House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Murphy, notions; H. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.

Staten, L. B., Lake City, Fla.; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Stiefel's, J., Sons, Angola, Ind.; L. C. Stiefel, dry goods; Mrs. J. S. Johnson, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Singer, M., & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Funkenstein, house furnishing goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Gerard House.

Schick, M., & Co., Kenton, Ohio; M. Schick, dry goods; 484 Broadway.

Schick, L., Tiffin, Ohio; dry goods; 484 Broadway.

Thomas, A. S., Evanston, Ill.; dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Tierney & Kenney, Summerville, N. J.; Mr. Kenney, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

Updegraff, G., & Sons, Hagerstown, Md.; E. M. Updegraff, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wertheimer, M. J., & Brother, Deadwood, S. D.; M. J. Wertheimer, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Webb Brothers, Bryan, Texas; J. H. Webb, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, woolens; Grand Hotel.

Wolff, William, Racine, Wis.; dry goods; S. Wolff, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsberg, Penn.; dry goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street.

Young Drug Company, Lake City, Fla.; F. H. Young, drugs; St. George Hotel.

Yetter, W. L., Hastings, Neb.; wall paper; Grenoble Hotel.

Zeve & Winsberg, Youngstown, Ohio; J. V. Zehr, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

dome.

From the
Granite Hills
of New Hampshire
comes
Londonderry
Lithia Water
Soft, light, and
absolutely pure.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:04	Sun sets	7:06	Moon rises	10:58

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	12:39	Gov. Isl'd	1:05	H. Gate	2:59
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	1:10	Gov. Isl'd	8:07	H. Gate	4:56

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 9.		
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.		
Asti, Rio Janeiro, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Westernland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 11.		
Ardanhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Jason, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 12.		
Colorado, Brunswick, &c.		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 13.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dorset, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 6 and up to Aug. §18 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 9.

Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 6.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 4.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 2.
Port Melbourne, Liverpool, July 26.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, July 28.
[illegible], July 2[illegible].

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 7.
Bremen, Bremen, July 30.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 3.
Salerno, Dundee, July 27.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

Caprivi, Rotterdam, July 28.
Jersey City, Swansea, July 28.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Aug. 2.
Pretoria, Hamburg, July 31.

FRIDAY, AUG. 12.

Buffalo, Hull, July 30.
Campania, Liverpool, Aug. 6.
Cleopatra, London, July 31.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, July 29.

SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

Bucentaur, Shields, July 30.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Aug. 7.

SUNDAY, AUG. 14.

La Normandie, Havre, Aug. 6.

Arrived—Monday, Aug. 8.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Lisbon, &c., July 18, with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Brinon, Antwerp July 30, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:19 P. M.

SS Harald, (Nor.,) Utne, Port Maria Aug. 2 and Port Antonio 3d, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Parker, London July 28, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Antonio, &c., Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanchez Aug. 3, with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Robinson, Jacksonville, &c., Aug. 4, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 29, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Signalled south of Fire Island at 6:11 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Aug. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Lydia, (Ger.,) Rorden, Montevideo, to Bennett, Walsh & Co. In Quarantine at 12:07 A. M. 9th.

SS Alene, Seiders, Savanilla, &c., to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Anchored outside the Bar at 10:55 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 8, 9:30 P. M., south, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

Bark Beechdale, (Br.,) Knox, from New York for Hongkong, was spoken July 27 in lat. 10, lon. 27.

Bark Falls of Ettrick, (Br.,) Williams, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken July 27 in lat. 10, lon. 28.

Ship Carmanian, (Br.,) Bunn, from London for New York, was spoken Aug. 2 in lat. 47, lon. 18.

Notice to Mariners.

NARRAGANSETT BAY, RHODE ISLAND—NEW HAVEN HARBOR, CONNECTICUT—MINE BUOYS REMOVED.

THOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that the can and nun buoys placed to mark safe channels through the Eastern and Western passages to Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and the spar buoy for a like purpose at the entrance to New Haven Harbor, Connecticut, were discontinued on Aug. 7, 1898, the submarine mines planted as expedients of war having been removed.

NAVESINK LIGHT STATION, (NORTHERLY LIGHT)—NEW JERSEY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Sept. 15, 1898, the first-order fixed white light in the northerly tower at this station, on the easternmost spur of the Highlands of Navesink, entrance to New York Harbor, will be discontinued, excepting that, in case of the accidental extinguishment of the Southerly (electric flashing) Light at this station, this light will be shown until the Southerly Light can be again exhibited.

(L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 26 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 86, Par. 10.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," Pages 66 and 78, No. 320, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," Pages 95, 99, 101, and 111.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—According to advices received, the ship Helen Brewer, (Haw.,) Capt. Mahny, which, after her arrival at Shanghai from New York, was in collision with the cruiser Jean Bart, (Fr.,) about July 22, will cost for repairs about £2,600. Evidence taken regarding the collision is on the way to Paris.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from Newport News July 23 for Hamburg, went aground at Cuxhaven, but was afterward towed off.

SS Clan Shaw, (Br.,) has arr. at Bombay from the Clyde, and reported that she picked up the SS Cashmere, (Br.,) of 1,695 tons, about 500 miles from Bombay, with rudder and rudder post gone, and assisted for 250 miles, when the hawser attaching the two vessels parted owing to heavy weather, which compelled the Clan Shaw to leave the disabled vessel. Assistance has been sent from Bombay to the Cashmere. The Cashmere was last reported at Aden on July 6 from Bombay.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 8.—SS Anaces, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from Chatham, N. B., July 23, was aground on Burbo Bank, but floated again and has arr. here. It is believed that no damage has been sustained.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 8.—Bark Cedar Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Young, which sld. from here on July 31 for Campbellton, N. B., and passed Hook of Holland on Aug. 4, has returned here with the Captain sick.

NEWCASTLE, Eng., Aug. 8.—Bark Guiana, (Nor.,) Capt. Hegge, from Ship Island June 3, after arrival here was in collision yesterday morning with tug Europe, from which her starboard side was damaged and the tug's stem injured, though both only slightly. The Guiana reports passing a capsized vessel on July 2 in lat. 34 degrees and lon. 74 degrees.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York via London, arr. at Hull Aug. 6.

SS Algoa, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New York Aug. 4.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 5.

SS Russian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jeffrey, sld. from Antwerp for New York Aug. 5.

SS Wienland, (Ger.,) from Swinemunde for New York, passed Butt of Lewis Aug. 6.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from Bremen for New York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa Aug. 5.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg for New York yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly Aug. 6.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Capt. Rigelsen, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Indralema, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New York for Singapore, &c., arr. at Port Said yesterday.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Venus, (Dan.,) Capt. Lund, from New York for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, from New York for Naples, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

"Is She Your Daughter?"

Have you a young daughter just at the age when young girls most need a mother's loving care? Is she physically strong and well or does she suffer from any weakness of the delicate organism which most intimately concerns her womanhood?

If so, you understand her suffering better than anyone else can. You know that such troubles, unless remedied, mean a life of incapacity and wretchedness for her. You appreciate her reluctance to undergo physician's "examinations" and "treatments;" and you will be glad of assurance from the most eminent medical authorities in this country that in nineteen cases out of twenty these mortifying methods are absolutely unnecessary.

Any mother who will write about her daughters case, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N.Y., will receive free of cost the best professional advice obtainable, and instructions whereby a complete cure may, in nearly every instance, be effected by simple, common-sense home methods.

No living physician has a wider practical experience or a higher reputation in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women than Dr. Pierce. His "Favorite Prescription" is the only proprietary remedy ever designed by an educated authorized physician specifically to cure women's diseases. His great 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is of priceless value to every mother. It will be sent absolutely free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; or send 31 stamps for a heavy, cloth-bound copy.

The unfailing, never-griping *cure* for constipation—Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

BANKS AND THE STAMP TAX

The Revised Ruling with Regard to Checks on Foreign Banks Gives Satisfaction.

BANKERS' QUERIES ANSWERED

Interest Coupons in the Form of Promissory Notes Are Taxable—Examination of Telegraph Messages—Tax on Kinetoscopes.

Bankers who deal largely in foreign exchange discussed with much satisfaction yesterday the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department "that bank checks drawn in this country on a foreign bank or bankers, payable at sight or on demand, are subject to the same stamp tax as bank checks drawn in this country upon a domestic bank." This is a revocation of a former ruling, and it was made on the advice of the United States Attorney General after the consideration of a formal representation from the National City Bank of this city.

Under the original interpretation of the law a New York bank was required to pay a tax of 4 cents on checks drawn in this country on every $100 of the bank's funds in a foreign country. Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, expressed the belief that a tax of 2 cents in each instance was sufficient, but the National City Bank conformed to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Commissioner pending the submission of the question to the Attorney General. Commissioner Scott had ruled that checks drawn here on foreign banks were the same as foreign bills of exchange or drafts, and therefore subject to a double tax, or 4 cents.

The new ruling lifts a burden from the foreign exchange business, and the banking houses especially engaged in that line of business are greatly pleased. The question that is now perplexing some of the bankers is whether they will be able to recover from the Government the excess of taxes already paid. There was some talk yesterday of calling a conference of bankers to consider this matter.

George W. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, came to New York from Washington yesterday and called at the local internal revenue offices to inquire about the manner in which the new law is operating in this city. He spent part of the forenoon in conference with Collector Treat at the latter's office, in the American Tract Society Building, in Nassau Street.

Stamps on Interest Coupons.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has replied to several questions submitted by the banking firm of Cuyler, Morgan & Co. of this city. He informs that firm that interest coupons made in the form of promissory notes are taxable as promissory notes; where a note embraces in its face value both principal and interest the tax is imposed on the face value; an acknowledgment of an instrument does not require a stamp, and a contract of bargain and sale of real estate is taxed as a conveyance.

Instructions have been issued by the department to all Internal Revenue Collectors and internal revenue agents that hereafter, in making examinations of the files of telegraph and sleeping car companies, such examinations shall be restricted simply to ascertaining if the documents referred to have been properly stamped. Commissioner Scott said: "Such examinations will be considered ample if sufficient telegrams of any date called for by the examining officer are passed through the hands of a representative of the company in the presence of the examining officer in such a manner as to enable him to see that they are properly stamped. A knowledge of the contents of the telegrams is not essential."

The Internal Revenue Commissioner has ruled that exhibitions of kinetoscopes require payment of a special tax of $10 in each State where such exhibitions are held, even though "the exhibitor will donate 25 per cent. of receipts to the public schools at each place."

To Watch Telegraph Money Orders.

Collector Treat has received instructions from Washington to detail one of his deputies to ascertain whether telegraphic money orders are duly stamped. Commissioner Scott says: "It is known that the Western Union and other telegraph companies do a somewhat extensive business in the way of telegraphing money orders. These are all taxable at the rate of 2 cents for each order, being orders for the payment of a sum of money. * * * Also please ascertain if the large express companies doing a money-order business are paying the tax on the same."

Cancellation of Stamps.

So many persons have written to the various internal revenue offices inquiring how the tax stamps may be canceled that Commissioner Scott has issued a general order in which he says: "In any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by the act of June 13, 1898, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon with ink the initials of his name and the date (year) in which the same shall be attached or used, or shall by cutting and canceling said stamp with a machine or punch which will affix the initials and date as aforesaid so deface the stamp as to render it unfit for reuse. The cancellation by either method shall not so deface the stamp as to prevent its denomination and genuineness from being readily determined. Stamps imprinted on the face of checks, drafts, or similar instruments may be canceled by dating and signing the check or draft, and filling out the blank lines by writing across the face of the stamp in the usual manner of drawing checks and drafts. Stamps on checks and drafts may also be canceled by perforating through said stamp and the paper to which it is attached the amount in figures for which the said check or draft is drawn."

AN ELOPEMENT PREVENTED.

Chicago Man Keeps His Sister from a Runaway Match.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Miss Clarice Shaffner, sister of Capt. B. M. Shaffner of the Naval Reserves, and Nathan Livingston, convasser, of 3,708 Wabash Avenue, expected to contract a runaway marriage yesterday in Milwaukee.

The young woman had just returned from a visit to New York, and when Livingston urged an immediate marriage she consented. The wedding party was all made up, and the young woman was at the Union Passenger Station prepared to take the train for Milwaukee.

Just before the train was to start Philip Shaffner, the brother, walked in.

"Sister," he said, "this must not be. Choose between me and him."

The sister decided in favor of her brother. Both families objected to the union.

PROF. W. WISDOM DEAD.

Was Committed to an Insane Asylum at Chicago a Few Days Ago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Prof. William Wisdom died at the County Insane Asylum Saturday. He was committed to the institution Thursday suffering from acute insomnia.

Prof. Wisdom was formerly head master of East Kent College, Kent, England, and for the last three years had been Principal of the South Side Grammar School, 191 Thirty-second Street. Friends of the dead teacher say his death is due directly to the failure of the Globe Savings Bank, in which he lost about $5,800, the savings of seven years of hard work.

READING LAWYER SENTENCED.

Hiram Y. Kauffman Must Serve Nine Months for Embezzlement.

READING, Aug. 8.—Hiram Y. Kauffman, a lawyer of this city, convicted of embezzlement in appropriating to his own use funds belonging to an estate he held in trust, was to-day sentenced to nine months in prison, $100 fine, and to make restitution of the money embezzled. An appeal was taken to the Superior Court. Kauffman, in the meantime, to be released on bail.

BOSTON MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

Two Engineers and a Fireman Killed in a Wreck at Canton Junction—Switch Was Defective.

CANTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—Three men were killed and a number of mail clerks severely injured and badly shaken up in an accident at Canton Junction, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, this morning, in which an express-mail special from New York to Boston jumped the tracks.

The dead are James Sheldon, engineer; G. Knowlton, fireman, and James Schufeldt, an engineer, who was riding in the cab. The following were injured: Joseph Killea, Peter Carroll, L. H. Butterfield, F. D. Lincoln, C. A. Buckland, W. A. Seymour, and T. E. Denney.

There were fourteen mail clerks on the train, and Schufeldt, who was riding in the cab, was the engineer of a gravel train, and was on his way to work, having joined the train at Mansfield. Sheldon and Knowlton lived at Providence. Schufeldt's home was at Springfield, Mass. The injured men were sent to Boston.

The accident occurred at about ten minutes past 5, and was caused by the breaking of a bolt in the crossbeam of the switch. The connections were not made, although the signals were all right. The train, which left New York at 11:30 Sunday night, comprised four cars, and was due in Boston at 6 o'clock A. M. The special was running at high speed on a down grade before it reached the junction. At the bottom of the slope the switch at a siding failed to work, and in an instant the cars were off the track.

The spot where the train jumped was a little above the station, and the four cars and the engine plowed along for quite a distance, and finally became piled up in front of the platform. The engine and forward car were turned over on their sides, and the other three cars were torn from their trucks. The locomotive was completely demolished and the forward car was telescoped. The roadbed was torn up for a considerable distance.

News of the accident was quickly given, and many persons rushed to the scene. The injured mail clerks were easily rescued, but the bodies of the dead men could not be reached until wrecking apparatus was at hand, as they were buried in the débris. The wreckers, who had been summoned as soon as the accident occurred, were soon on the spot, and the remains of Sheldon, Knowlton, and Schufeldt were taken out at 6:30, and by 10 o'clock good progress had been made in clearing away the débris.

An investigation shows that in spite of the general damage to the cars, the mail was not in any way injured. The matter was sent on to Boston by the next regular passenger train.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Frank Sheldon, engineer of the New York special mail flyer, derailed at Canton Junction this morning, was about thirty-seven years old, and a native of Fitchburg, Mass. He leaves a widow and one child, a boy of three years. He was popular with his fellow-employes.

MANSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—James Schufeldt, who was killed at Canton Junction this morning, had lived here about a year. He was well known and popular, especially among the railroad men. He leaves a widow and one child, about one year old. He was about thirty.

MR. LAMONT IN A WRECK.

His Private Car Was Telescoped by a Freight Train.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 8.—News has been received here that the private car of Daniel S. Lamont, Vice President of the Northern Pacific, has been wrecked on the Seattle and International Road between Gotschel and Arlington, about fifty miles from this city. Fortunately, no one was hurt.

While the passenger train to which the car was attached was standing still on a trestle sixty feet high it was run into from the rear by a freight train. The engineer of the freight train had reversed his lever, and the force of the collision was not sufficient to throw the passenger train off the trestle.

Mr. Lamont and the occupants of the car took refuge in the forward cars.

BOYS LASSO A TROLLEY WIRE.

Chicago Children Burned While at Play in the Street.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Frank Pallaqurina, five years old, and his brother, Willie, nine years old, left their home, at 300 Twenty-third Place, this morning in search of amusement. The trolley wire at Rockwell Street and Twenty-third Place attracted the attention of the youthful ones. They attempted to lasso it with a coil of wire.

Frank had the piece in his hand, and was pulling vigorously at it, while Willie was standing close by. Suddenly there was a snap, and Frank was thrown several feet by an electric shock.

Frank was unconscious when picked up, and an examination showed that a portion of one finger had been burned off. He had also been burned about the body. His brother Willie was only slightly burned. Both boys are now in the county hospital.

PROFIT BY AN UNSIGNED WILL.

Mrs. Fred Alms to Carry Out Her Husband's Informal Bequests.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Through the generosity of Mrs. Fred Alms, widow of the millionaire dry goods man, the charitable and educational institutions of Cincinnati, in which Mr. Alms took great interest, have become beneficiaries from his estate, to the amount of $100,000. A will has been found among the private papers of Mr. Alms, in which bequests of that amount are made to charity and education. The document is unsigned, and therefore invalid under the law, but Mrs. Alms believes that the paper contains an expression of her husband's desires, and she has declared her intention to carry out its provisions. The entire estate, with the exception of the gifts named, goes to Mrs. Alms, the widow.

COL. DE FRECE'S CLOSE CALL.

His Boat Overturned and He Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Col. A. B. De Frece had a narrow escape from drowning to-day. He was one of a party of New Rochelle officials who went on an outing. They went to City Island for a clambake, on Charles H. Noxon's schooner yacht Elm.

While at City Island Col. De Frece was being rowed from the yacht to the shore by one of the sailors, when the boat upset and both were thrown into the water. Col. De Frece, burdened by his clothing, was almost helpless. Supervisor Michael J. Dillon, John C. Kelly, Supervisor of Public Works, and John Levison went to his aid and succeeded in bringing him ashore. Supervisor Dillon was in bathing at the time, but the other two had to leap from the yacht. Col. De Frece suffered no injury and was in good spirits in a little while.

CHICAGO BOY CATCHES A THIEF.

Clings to the Man's Coat Tails Until a Policeman Arrives.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Eleven-year-old Harry Edwards of 55 Elizabeth Street distinguished himself by chasing and capturing a full-grown man, recovering some stolen property, and turning the thief over to the police. To-day he modestly told his story to Justice Sabath.

According to the evidence submitted, the prisoner called at the home of Mrs. S. Wright at 43 Elizabeth Street and begged for an opportunity to scrub her stone steps. While Mrs. Wright's attention was attracted to the rear of the house, the man stole a basket of groceries and attempted to escape.

The woman gave the alarm, and Henry Edwards, who was close by, gave chase, and caught the thief by the coat tails and clung to him until a policeman arrived.

BIG FIRE AT BISMARCK.

Larger Part of the North Dakota Town Destroyed.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 8.—The largest part of the City of Bismarck was destroyed by fire to-night. The fire started near the Northern Pacific Depot, which was also destroyed.

THE RACES AT BRIGHTON

A Good Finish by Four Youngsters in the Handicap for Two-Year-Olds.

ROTTERDAM IS DISQUALIFIED

The First Race Given to Longacre—The Other Winners Were Gad Fly, Bonnie Gem, Continental, Country Dance, and Jefferson.

The prettiest race of the afternoon at Brighton Beach track yesterday was the fifth, a handicap for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, in which a bunch of seven ran, and for which Frohsinn, the top weight, was made the favorite in the betting. Frohsinn never cut any figure in the race, and was last of the lot to finish. Yet he was close up to the lot, showing that Mr. Vosburgh had made a fair allotment of weights. Cormorant, as usual, was full of didos, and pranced about at the post like a high school horse going through his paces. But Mr. Fitzgerald caught him for an instant on his good behavior, and it was a fine start.

Directly Cormorant and Federal shot to the front, Country Dance joining them an instant later, while Frohsinn and Lepida brought up the rear. This was the order in which they ran to the head of the stretch, where there was a general closing up, and then a rattling drive to the finish, in which four of the runners finished so close together that hardly two of the spectators could agree as to how they were placed. The judges gave the race to Country Dance, who could not have beaten Cormorant much more than the width of his nostril. There was little more margin between Sombra and Tender, who held the third and fourth places.

Rotterdam won the opening race, a run of a mile and a sixteenth, easily enough, and apparently fairly enough, by a length from Longacre, Squire Abingdon running third as the result of a very poor ride by Maher. That usually clever young jockey claimed a foul for some reason or other. The Stewards, after a long consultation, disqualified Rotterdam and gave the race to Longacre, the second money to Squire Abingdon, and the third to Gun Metal. The decision was a very unsatisfactory as well as a puzzling one, as Rotterdam did not appear to foul Maher's mount and only kept the rail, to which, as leading horse, he was entitled.

Gaze should have won the second race, as she was far and away the best filly in the lot of two-year-olds that ran, but she was handicapped by Pickering in the saddle. When running well in front and very easily at the head of the stretch, Pickering became frightened, perhaps through fear he should actually win a race, so he slackened his lines, loosed his hold on the filly's head, and messed her around so badly as to allow Gad Fly, smartly ridden by O'Connor, to steal through on the rail and win by a half length from Crown, who was the same distance in front of Claroba, all three beating Gaze in a race she should have won easily. Florence Breckenridge, the favorite, cut it badly on the back stretch, and was a poor fifth at the finish.

Maher retrieved his poor ride in the opening race by getting to the front in the third and fourth races with Bonnie Gem and Continental. In the first of these La Ruse was indulged with the lead until Maher got ready to take the lead with Bonnie Gem. This he did on the far turn, and once he got the filly to the front, there was no more racing in it, for Bonnie Gem won as she pleased with four or five lengths from Fenetta, who came fast enough at the finish to nip La Ruse and get the second money. In the case of Continental, Maher was in front from end to end, though Free Lance gave him a hard brush in the last eighth, and was beaten only a half length. Latson was a laggard all the way, and acted as if he had not been out of the stable in a week.

The light-weighted Jefferson made a runaway race of the run of a mile, which wound up the day's sport. Grace Giltner was the only one of the other starters within hailing distance at the finish, and she was beaten six lengths and in turn beat Master James twenty lengths. Ten Spot bled and did not finish.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

*Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. h., 4 years, by Rotherhill-Bendora, 108 pounds, $400, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sims)

1—Longacre, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s b. c., 3, by St. George-Bell Loring, 90, $300, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Moody)

2—Squire Abingdon, W. Lakeland's b. g., 3, 95, 9 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Maher)

3—Gun Metal, R. Whiteford's ch. g., 3, 101, 15 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Brighton, 4, 109, 9 to 2, (Gatewood,) and Tanis, 5, 108, 40 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished as named.

*Disqualified for a foul.

Won handily by a length; two lengths and a half between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:16.

1—Gadfly, W. C. Daly's b. f., by Meddler-Zegri, 105 pounds, 15 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Connor)

2—Crown, Wright & Co.'s b. f., 105, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)

3—Claroba, W. Donohue's b. f., 105, 10 to 1.....(Songer)

Gaze, 105, 10 to 1, (Pickering;) Florence Breckenridge, 105, 9 to 10, (Hamilton;) Avoca, 105, 4 to 1, (E. James;) Seraphic, 105, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Candlestick, 105, 50 to 1, (McDermott,) and Requita, 105, 50 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a half length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For mares or fillies three years old or upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. Six furlongs. Time—1:14½. No bid for the winner.

1—Bonnie Gem, S. A. White's b. f., 3 years, by Jim Gore-Ben-my-Chree, $400, 97 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Maher)

2—Fenetta, W. Smith's b. f., 3, 92, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Moody)

3—La Ruse, R. W. Neilson's b. f., 3, 101, 30 to 1.....(E. James)

Mrs. Trumbridge, 3, 97, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Emmanora, 3, 97, 50 to 1, (Hyland;) Coosa, 4, 106, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Sinaloe, 4, 106, 40 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $150 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:54¼.

1—Continental, J. L. Holland's b. h., 6 years, by Luke Blackburn-Aileen, 121 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)

2—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. h., 4, 126, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Doggett)

3—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 3, 123, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Littlefield)

Won in a drive by a half length; ten lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02.

1—Country Dance, L. O. Appleby's b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Galliard, 100 pounds, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1.....(Spencer)

2—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., 117, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Songer)

3—Sombre, W. B. Jennings's blk. f., 112, 4 to 1.....(Doggett)

Tender, 107, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Federal, 111, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Lepida, 96, 6 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Frohsinn, 126, 8 to 5, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; heads between second, third, and fourth.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:42. No bid for the winner.

1—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 5 years, by Buchanan-Pauline Lee, 103 pounds, $500, 4 to 5 and out.....(Moody)

2—Grace Giltner, T. P. Hayes's b. f., 3, 96, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(James)

3—Master James, C. Kreb's b. h., 5, 111, 12 to 1.....(Doggett)

Tantris, 3, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Wauwego, 3, 101, 20 to 1, (E. Jones;) Hanwell, 6, 120, 6 to 1, (H. Lewis;) Fred Winston, 4, 108, 15 to 1, (Songer,) also ran and finished as named. Ten Spot, 4, 108, 7 to 1, (Hamilton,) bled and did not finish.

Won easily by six lengths; twenty lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Vigenta	108	Debride	99
Banquet II	102	General Maceo	89
Taranto	102	Hardy C.	89
Charagrace	101	Princess India	87
Landsdale	99	Squire Abingdon	84

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Ben Viking	112	Gray Jacques	99
St. Clair	112	Domineer	92
Campus	112	Oliver Mc.	92
Easter Card	112	The Gardener	92
Tut-tut	109	Hop Scotch	92
Effervescent	109	Al Reeves	92
Ninety Cents	109	Mark Miles	92
Jean Ingelow	[illegible]	Tenneth	92

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

Maccabeus	116	Brass	111
Master James	116	Commercial Traveler	111
Prime Minister	116	Toreon	111
Nedjed	113	Athy	111
Decide	113	Wauwega	111
Billali	113	Bendoran	111
Red Spider	113	George, Jr.	111
Slasher	111	Firearm	108

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile.

Peep o' Day	128	Tinge	94
Leedsville	112	Lady Marian	94
Ben Ronald	110	Murillo	90
Continental	107	Jefferson	86
Marito	96		

FIFTH RACE.—Electric Handicap; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

Kingdon	129	Jean Ingelow	98
General Mart Gary	107	La Penitent	98
Leando	100	Subject	95
Winepress	100	Little Reggie	87

SIXTH RACE.—Hurdle handicap. One mile and a half.

Marshall	158	El Cid	138
Kinvarra	144	Brown Red	135
Rheinstrom	141	Bergen	135

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

Estaca and Flavius the Only Favorites Winning—Heavy Track—Small Attendance.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—Though the weather was fair, the track was heavy as a result of the rainstorm of last night. The attendance continued slim. Estaca and Flavius were the only winning favorites, the other leaders having good prices laid against them. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Hille, 114 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by two lengths; His Lordship, 105, (T. Sloan,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by three lengths; Ahom, 117, (Murphy,) 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, third. Time—1:02½. Lost Time and Bangor also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. High Jinks, 114 pounds, (Dupee,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Flax Spinner, 97, (Clawson,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by half a length; Millstream, 107, (Crowhurst,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¼. Handpress, Turtle Dove, Knight of the Garter, Ruskin, Protus, and Organ Pilot also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Estaca, 126 pounds, (Knapp,) 4 to 5 and out, won by one length; Sir Vassar, 124, (C. Sloan,) 3 to 1 and out, second by three parts of a length; Arquebus, 107, (Irving,) 3 to 1 and out, third. Time—1:51¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Martha II., 117 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and out, won by eight lengths; Hurly Burly, 112, (Clawson,) 3 to 5 and out, second by a length and a half; Bardella, 107, (Irving,) 100 to 1 and 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Flareaway also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Flavius, 107 pounds, (Clawson,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a length and a half; Ree Mitchell, 108, (A. Barrett,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck; Garrabrant, 102, (T. Sloan,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:16½. Chappaqua, Extreme, and Lyric also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five and a half furlongs. Term Day, 108 pounds; Orderlette, 111; Dan Cupid, Diminutive, 105 each; Chrysaor, 96; Turveydrop, 93.

SECOND RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Damien, 124 pounds; Kinnikinic, 121; The Winner, 116; Damocles, 115; White Frost, South Africa, 113 each; Gala Day, 112; Papa Harry, Miss Miriam, Hurly Burly, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. South Africa, Gala Day, 107 pounds each; Charentus, 97; High Jinks, Dutch Comedian, Beaumonde, Filament, 91; Captain Smith, 88.

FOURTH RACE.—Pepper Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 128 pounds; Counsellor Wernberg, 122; Kinley Mack, Rhinelander, 114 each; Matanza, 111; The Bouncer, Sol, B. C. B., Dan Cupid, 104 each; Belle of Troy, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Stray Step, 112 pounds; Twinkler, Donation, Bon Ino, Athamas, Charentus, Marsian, 109 each; Beaumonde, 102.

The following are the weights for the Mumm Handicap, for two-year-olds, (six furlongs,) to be run Thursday, value $3,000; Kentucky Colonel, 127 pounds; Ethelbert, 115; Sir Hubert, 114; The Bouncer, 100; Miller, 112; Alpen, 104; Ellerdale, 92; Himtime, 103; Effie Ainslee, 107; Water Girl, 98; Galahad, 103; Satirist, 104; Lyric, 90; Capt. Sigsbee, 108; Burlington Route, 107, and others.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Old Orchard, Me.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 8.—The first race meeting of the season at the Kite Track opened this afternoon with a fair attendance and two good races, in which favorites won. The fastest mile of the day was made by Prince Alert in 2:07 1-5. Summary:

2:08 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Prince Alert, b. g., by Crown Prince-Till, untraced, (Binney)	1	7	1	5	1
Monopole, ch. g., by Leicester, (Demarest)	7	1	5	1	3
Retina, g. m., (Bowen)	5	2	3	3	2
Dan Q., b. s., (Clark)	4	4	2	2	5
Barney, b. g., (McGregor)	2	5	4	4	4
Passing Belle, r. m., (Birch)	3	6	6	6	dr
Nellie Brice, b. m., (O'Neil)	6	3	dis.		

Time—2:09¼; 2:09¼; 2:07¼; 2:08¼; 2:10¼.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Hattie R., b. m., by Bobby Burns-Hattie S., by Referee, (L. M. McDonald)	1	1	2	1
Neva Wilkes, b. m., by Brignoli Wilkes, (Boyce)	4	3	1	2
Webb, b. g., (Walker)	2	2	7	5
Philip E., b. g., (Sullivan)	5	4	4	3
Gloster H., b. g., (Clark)	3	6	5	4
Ben H., ch. g., (C. McDonald)	6	7	3	5
Lilian Oddmark, ch. m., (Kent)	7	5	6	8
Zeforino, b. g., (Miller)	8	8	8	7

Time—2:15¼; 2:15½; 2:15¼; 2:18¼.

RECEIVER FOR GUTTENBERG.

Joseph C. Hulshizer Appointed to Take Charge of the Track's Affairs.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday, appointed Joseph E. Hulshizer, Jr., Secretary of the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, receiver for the North Hudson Driving Park Association. This corporation owns the Guttenberg race track, which property will be taken charge of by the receiver.

The application was made by McDermott & Fisk, who represent John F. Crusius, Treasurer of the association, and one of the "Big Four" by which the track was controlled. The liabilities set forth are a mortgage of $41,000, held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on which there is due $1,000 interest. There is also a second mortgage of $6,000 and a note of $2,000 held by the First National Bank of Hoboken. The assets are the track and the buildings located on it. The value of the property is not stated.

Since the Constitutional amendment was passed which made betting illegal in New Jersey, horse racing has not been carried on and the property is unproductive. The tract will be cut up into building lots.

Newport's Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Everything connected with the second exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, at the Casino, on Sept. 5, 6, and 7, is progressing satisfactorily. The ring on the Casino grounds will be 200 feet in diameter, surrounded by a promenade six feet wide, and the ring proper will be drained and rolled.

There will be fifty-four classes exhibited during the three afternoons of the show. The sale of boxes will occur on Thursday, and there will be a lively demand for them.

These gentlemen have consented to act as judges: For all harness classes, Frederic Bronson of New York, E. V. R. Thayer of Boston, and H. K. Bloodgood of New Marlborough; for all saddle classes, F. W. Presgrave of Bryn Mawr, Foxhall Keene of Cedarhurst, and George Work of New York.

Sydney Paget Buys Candle Black.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 8.—Sydney Paget of New York to-day bought Candle Black of William A. Pinkerton for $6,000. Candle Black is a bay colt by imported Candlemas-Tulla Blackburn, and has won some good races in the West. Sydney Paget is manager and partner in William C. Whitney's stable, the horses being run in Mr. Paget's name.

No Racing at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Grand Circuit races went over until to-morrow on account of rain.

Senator Hanna's Pleasure Trip.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Senator M. A. Hanna left Cleveland by boat Saturday morning for Duluth, Minn., accompanied by Mrs. Hanna and their daughters. The party will visit the Yellowstone National Park, where the Senator thought they would possibly spend a month or so. When asked concerning his health he stated that at present it could not be better. Then he added: "I have been troubled somewhat with my heart for a year or more, but that seems to have left me entirely. This vacation will do me good. I have been anxious to get away from the continual grind of business. I will not return for at least two months."

Both of Them All Right.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

By the time the history is all written nearly everybody will understand that Teddy Roosevelt's enthusiasm didn't deserve rebuke and that the volunteer army did not need any defense from Secretary Alger.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Lose the Final Game in St. Louis Through Weak Batting.

TAYLOR PITCHED STEADY GAME

Meekin Was Hit at Opportune Times—Double Games in Chicago and Philadelphia—Other Games Postponed.

Hows the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	65	32	.670
Cleveland	59	35	.628
Boston	58	35	.624
Baltimore	52	38	.578
New York	52	42	.553
Chicago	54	44	.551
Pittsburg	50	44	.532
Philadelphia	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	36	56	.391
Louisville	36	61	.371
Washington	32	60	.348
St. Louis	29	70	.293

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 4; New York, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 3.
Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.
Cleveland 2; Washington, 2.

League Games To-day.

Cleveland vs. Washington in Philadelphia.
Philadelphia in Chicago.
Boston in Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Taylor's good pitching won to-day's game with the New Yorks. Umpire Emslie was hit on the right ankle with a foul ball in the sixth inning and had to retire from the game. Attendance, 600. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Dowd, rf.	2	1	3	0	0	Van H'n, cf.	0	0	4	0	1
Stenzel, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	0	11	2	1
Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	1	0	3	0
Clements, c.	1	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	3	4	0
Sullivan, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	Doyle, rf.	1	2	3	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	11	1	1	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	2	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0	Grady, c.	0	1	1	1	1
Taylor, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Total	4	8	27	12	1	Total	2	8	24	12	3

New York ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
St. Louis ....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 .—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; New York, 1. Home run—Clements. Double plays—Davis, Gleason, and Joyce; Joyce and Gleason. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off Meekin, 1. Sacrifice hit—Stenzel. Passed ball—Grady. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Meekin, 1. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Dowd. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Cleveland, 6; Washington, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The Clevelands and Washingtons played two games here today, the former winning the first and the second being called on account of darkness with the score a tie at the end of the ninth inning. Wagner lost the first game by two errors in the third inning, giving the Clevelands six runs. Mercer took Wagner's place at short in the seventh. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Cleveland ....0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 .—6

Earned runs—Washington, 1. Base hits—Washington, 11; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Washington, Donovan and McGuire; Cleveland, Cuppy and Creiger.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland, 2; Washington, 2.

Washington ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2
Cleveland ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Cleveland, 2. Base hits—Washington, 10; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Kinslow; Cleveland, Young and Creiger. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The locals won the first game in the first inning by bunching their hits and aided by two errors. Kilroy was wild and was hit hard in the second game, while Murphy was very effective until the last inning. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago ....3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 .—6
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Chicago, Callahan and Donahue; Philadelphia, Fifield, Orth, and McFarland.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 3.

Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3
Philadelphia ....0 1 2 0 0 2 2 0 1—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Kilroy and Chance; Philadelphia, M. Murphy and C. Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

League Games Postponed.

The games scheduled to be played yesterday at Louisville, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati were postponed on account of rain. The New Yorks will start for home to-day, and all the Western teams will start for the East to-night, no games being scheduled for to-morrow.

Other Games Yesterday.

In Toronto—Toronto, 5; Wilkesbarre, 0. Wilkesbarre, 6; Toronto, 6.
In Montreal—Montreal, 6; Syracuse, 0.
In Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Providence, 0.
In Ottawa—Ottawa, 11; Springfield, 2.

Gans Beats Ernst in Eleven Rounds.

"Joe" Gans of Baltimore defeated "Billy" Ernst of Brooklyn last night in the arena of the Greater New York Athletic Club in the eleventh round of what was to have been a 25-round fight at the lightweight limit. Gans proved his superiority from the opening of the fight, and outfought and outgeneraled his opponent all through. Ernst resorted to roughing tactics. His elbow work brought a mild caution from the referee, although Gans made no complaint.

INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE.

Claim Made for the Late G. B. Richmond of Michigan.

From The Lansing (Mich.) Journal, Aug. 3.

Death this morning claimed George B. Richmond of this city. He was forty-nine years of age, and was born in Chardon, Ohio, in 1849. His mother died when he was an infant, and his father, Dr. Borden W. Richmond, passed away a few years later. The orphan son came with relatives to Michigan, locating in Watertown, Clinton County. There he worked on a farm, and attended school until eighteen years of age, when he began the study of dentistry. In the early seventies he began practice at North Lansing, and soon acquired a lucrative business. He made a trip to California, giving instructions in dentistry, and he became well known in the profession throughout the country.

He was a great student of books and a positive genius in mechanics, inventing an electric motor and other devices. His greatest achievement was the invention of the telephone, and old residents will remember that the 'phone was in operation here, and later was connected with Detroit. He applied for a patent only a little later than the Bell Company, but he was, without doubt, prior to Mr. Bell in discovering the principle of the telephone. The Bell Company was so much exercised over Mr. Richmond's application that they sent an agent to buy his patent, offering him $10,000 for his invention and a permanent salary of $2,000 a year. He was disposed to take the offer, but was dissuaded by those who thought he could hold the first claim. A company was to be formed to push his claims, but failed to advance the necessary money, and his claims were allowed to go by default. Scientific journals and writers, however, credit him with being the first inventor of the telephone. He gave great study to chemistry, and became very proficient in it.

Mrs. Hayburn's Injuries Fatal.

Mrs. Henry Hayburn, sixty years old, of 9 West Twentieth Street, who had her leg crushed Sunday night by a trolley car at the terminal of the Brooklyn Heights Railway at Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island, died last night in the Kings County Hospital. She could not rally from the shock of amputation.

THE CHESS EXPERTS AT COLOGNE

Seventh Round of International Tournament Was Played Off.

COLOGNE, Aug. 8.—This morning the chess players began the seventh round of the international tournament in this city, when the pairing was as follows: Heinrichsen vs. Popiel, Burn vs. Cohn, Charousek vs. Tschigorin, Janowski vs. Steinitz, Fritz vs. Showalter, Schallop vs. Albin, Schiffers vs. Schlechter, and Gottschall vs. Berger.

When the adjournment was taken at 1 o'clock the state of affairs was as follows: Heinrichsen and Popiel adjourned their game in an even position, as also did Burn and Cohn and Fritz and Showalter, while Tschigorin had a won game against Charousek, Steinitz beat Janowski, Schiffers and Schlechter drew, Berger had the better game against Gottschall, and Schallop and Albin adjourned their game in an even position.

This evening the following additional results were recorded in the international tournament: Heinrichsen and Popiel drew, Burn beat Cohn, Charousek and Tschigorin again adjourned their game, this time in an even position; Fritz lost to Showalter, Schallopp and Albin drew, and Gottschall lost to Berger.

Following are the total number of won and lost games, as recorded by each contestant:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	3	4	Janowski	4	3
Berger	3	4	Popiel	4½	2½
Burn	5	2	Schallopp	1	6
*Charousek	4½	1½	Schiffers	3½	3½
Cohn	5½	1½	Schlechter	5	2
Fritz	2	5	Showalter	3	4
Gottschall	1½	5½	Steinitz	5	2
Heinrichsen	2	5	*Tschigorin	4½	1½

*Adjourned game.

Appended is the pairing for the eighth round, which will be played to-morrow: Albin vs. Schiffers, Showalter vs. Schallopp, Steinitz vs. Fritz, Tschigorin vs. Janowski, Cohn vs. Charousek, Popiel vs. Burn, Gottschall vs. Heinrichsen, and Berger vs. Schlechter.

CHESS AT GROVE SPRINGS.

Contest Between New York and Pennsylvania Association Teams.

GROVE SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The annual midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association was convened here this morning. Prof. Howard J. Rogers of Albany, President, and Dr. O. P. Honegger of New York, Vice President, arrived this morning. Secretary Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., of Brooklyn, came up Saturday. The attendance is as large as usual, augmented by the presence of chess players of Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, who have not heretofore attended the meetings.

Three tournaments will be played during the meeting, which will last until Saturday. The principal event this year will be the contest between representative players of the New York and Pennsylvania State Chess Associations, seven players a side. The New York team will miss the presence of Harry N. Pillsbury and A. B. Hodges, who played last year, but with S. Lipschuetz, State Champion G. Koehler, Eugene Delmar, J. M. Hanham of New York, F. J. Marshall and W. E. Napier of Brooklyn, and Prof. Rogers of Albany, the New York team will be strong.

The Pennsylvania team will be John L. McCutcheon of Pittsburg, W. P. Shipley, J. W. Young, S. W. Bampton, C. J. Newman, D. Stuart, and E. Kemeny of Philadelphia. Every player will contest one game with each of the men on the opposing team, and the players making the best scores, without regard to which team they may be on, will receive the prizes. Games in the team match will begin to-morrow.

The tournament for The New York Staats Zeitung trophy between representatives of State clubs commenced this afternoon.

The general tournament, in three classes, will be started to-morrow, the prize in the first class being the silver cup presented last year by Mrs. G. O. Farnsworth of Buffalo. The third class will have the Wright Cup for first prize.

POCKETS BULGED WITH JEWELS.

Isidore Bernstein, a Self-Styled Professor, Arrested at French Pier.

Isidore Bernstein, a steerage passenger on La Bretagne, which arrived at this port yesterday from Havre, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of attempting to smuggle jewelry. Bernstein was arrested on the steamship pier by Custom House Officer Joseph Hare, who noticed that the man's pockets bulged out in suspicious fashion. Bernstein had previously declared that he had nothing dutiable in his possession.

In his pockets were found half a dozen watches, a number of earrings, rings, and other ornaments, and unset stones. He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail last night. Bernstein says he is a professor of languages, and came to this country to follow his profession. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination. The value of the goods is about $1,000.

CHARGED WITH STEALING SILK.

A Jersey Detective's Clever Plan for Ferreting a Crime.

An Erie Railroad freight car was broken open at Jersey City July 26, and a case of silks valued at $500 stolen. Detective John Brown believed the theft was committed by persons connected with the freight yard. He sent to Paterson, where the silks were woven, and procured samples similar to the stuff stolen. He found that Mrs. Emma Wood, thirty-nine years old, of 214 Coles Street, had two dresses that matched the samples furnished him. He also found several pieces of silk apparently cut from one of the stolen bolts in the home of George Capelli, thirty-two years old, of 564 Grove Street.

He laid the matter before Chief of Police Murphy, who yesterday arrested Mrs. Wood and Capelli on charges of receiving stolen goods. From information obtained from them he also arrested George Parsons, seventeen years old, of 557 Grove Street; Michael Curry, sixteen years old, of 210 Coles Street; Eugene Duffy, fourteen, of 231 Tenth Street, who are held on a charge of grand larceny.

The boys are employed in the freight yard as helpers. They denied that they had stolen the silk or furnished any of it to Capelli or Mrs. Wood. They will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

BOURGOGNE DEAD IDENTIFIED.

Six Bodies Recovered by the Steamer Hiawatha Recognized.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—A Halifax special says six bodies recovered by the steamer Hiawatha have been identified. These six bodies were those of Eugene Dubost, E. E. Hundell, Pedro J. Sora, Marcell Gilliatt, Peter Barratt, and Joannis Lados.

The first three names are to be found in the list of saloon passengers of La Bourgogne published after the disaster. The other three names are not on the list, and they were either unregistered passengers or employes on the steamer.

Pedro J. Sora, who was accompanied on the voyage by his twelve-year-old son, also a victim, was a civil engineer from Panama who had been closely associated with De Lesseps in Panama Canal affairs. E. E. Hundell, according to the Bourgogne's passenger list, was accompanied by his wife. Eugene Dubost belonged in Montreal.

NO WRECK YET DISCOVERED.

French Warship Searches Straits of Belle Isle in Vain.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 8.—The French warship Manche has returned from the Straits of Belle Isle, where she went to inquire into the reported loss of a transatlantic steamship. She cruised along the coast and found a number of fishermen who had secured loose deals, apparently a part of some steamer which had sunk, but she could find nothing to identify the lost vessel, if any there has been.

The Manche herself narrowly escaped collision with an iceberg during the fog. She was going at the rate of ten knots an hour and just grazed a monster berg.

The steamer Leopard, with mails from Northern Labrador, arrived at 8 o'clock this evening. Her Captain knows nothing about the matter beyond what has been already reported. The Leopard sighted nothing while crossing the Straits of Belle Isle.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Lloyds' agent at St. John's, N. F., says he regards the reported wreck of a transatlantic line steamship in the Straits of Belle Isle as being without foundation in anything more than rumor.

AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGE

The New York Yacht Club Will Hold a Special Meeting Thursday.

MEMBERS RETICENT TILL THEN

A Committee to be Appointed to Consider Preliminary Arrangements—Royal Ulster Club's Representatives to Come Here.

Although a score or more of members of the New York Yacht Club were discussing the topic of Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge in the Madison Avenue clubhouse yesterday, the members declined to speak of the communication that had been received from Secretary H. C. Kelly of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, or what its bearing would be on the final challenge for the America's Cup. As already stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the cablegram was not the formal challenge, as was at first rumored, but only said that if agreeable to the New York Yacht Club, the Royal Ulster Club would do itself the honor of issuing a challenge. No conditions were named, but, in addition to the foregoing, the communication advised the New York club of the date that their representatives would sail for this country.

That the challenger will be met more than half way in his efforts to arrange a series of races was shown by the prompt manner in which a special meeting was called for the discussion of the preliminaries. The notice of the meeting was mailed to the members of the club last night, and reads as follows:

> A special meeting of the club will be held at the clubhouse on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 9 P. M., to consider a cablegram from Mr. Hugh C. Kelly, Secretary of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, in reference to a preliminary challenge for the America's Cup, on behalf of Sir Thomas Lipton.

Secretary Oddie declined to permit the publication of the text of Mr. Kelly's cablegram, and further stated that no information other than that already printed would be given out until after the meeting on Thursday night. Ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown and Secretary Oddie were conversing earnestly during the afternoon and left the clubhouse together shortly after 4 o'clock, it was said, for Mr. Oddie's Summer home at Amityville, L. I. Commodore Morgan did not visit the clubhouse during the day.

It is almost certain that a committee will be appointed on Thursday night which will confer with the visiting yachtsmen and arrange the details of the series of races. This method of procedure has been the usual one in the past, and the committee is known as the America's Cup Committee. No definite statement has been made as to who will compose this important committee, but it is rumored that former Commodores of the club, James D. Smith and Edward M. Brown, both of whom have served in that capacity in previous races, will be named as two of its members.

The London Field, in commenting on the challenge, asserts that the New York Yacht Club cannot accept a challenge that names a boat not already built.

"This statement," said a prominent member of the club, "is without foundation in fact, and the contingency is specially provided for in the deed of gift by a paragraph that permits the holders of the cup, should they so desire, to waive the ten months' clause, between the date of the challenge and first day of the series of races."

Yacht Races at Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—By far the most interesting race thus far held by the thirty-footers this season occurred this afternoon in a full-sail breeze from the southwest. The Puck, owned by Commodore E. D. Morgan, was handled superbly, and won the race. The summary is as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Puck, E. D. Morgan	5:03:01	1:59:10
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:03:22	1:59:22
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:04:19	2:00:19
Wawa, R. Brooke	5.05.02	2:01:02
Carolina, P. Jenes	5:06:03	2:02:03
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:08:21	2:04:21
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:12:28	2:08:28
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	Did not finish.	

ENGLAND'S DWINDLING ARMY.

Its Total Is Larger, but Its Proportion to Population Declines.

From The London Mail.

Within the last twenty years our army has risen in point of numbers from 191,933 to 221,003. In other words, we have added one during that period to every six men in the army. Such is chief information supplied by a bundle of statistics which have just been published by the order of the Commander in Chief for the information of the Secretary of War.

Of course during the same period our population has also increased. Twenty years ago it stood at about 32,000,000; now it is 37,740,283. If the army had increased simply in proportion to the population in these islands its strength to-day would have been 221,000 odd instead of about 219,000.

But our responsibilities outside the three kingdoms are enormously greater now. Our colonial expansion during the last twenty years has been not only steady, but rapid; and the population of our existing colonies has been growing even more quickly than at home. Our army is thus not merely keeping pace with our responsibilities; it is steadily, year after year, even now going back.

All doubts about the growth of this downward tendency may be definitely set at rest by the following table, which shows the number of all arms for the last fifteen years:

1884	181,227	1889	211,030	1894	219,400
1885	188,657	1890	210,218	1895	222,151
1886	200,735	1891	210,499	1896	222,194
1887	208,357	1892	211,590	1897	220,869
1888	211,021	1893	217,789	1898	221,033

It will be noticed that apart altogether from population and in territorial growth, the effective strength has receded by no fewer than 1,148 men since 1895—the year when the present Government was returned to office.

In other points we perhaps compare favorably with other nations. The health of the men seems to be good; their staying power and pluck are unquestionable, and they beyond doubt have more practice in actual warfare. All that counts. Still it is the army that has the last man standing that usually wins a fight.

Artemus Ward, when he established the celebrated Baldwinsville Volunteer Corps, made all the men Lieutenant Colonels in order that there might be no jealousy. Our army certainly does not labor under this disadvantage. It is not over officered. If there be any danger at all it is rather in the other direction, for we have only one officer for every thirty men.

In respect of numerical increase the volunteers are pretty much on a par with the regulars, for while twenty years ago there were 203,213 men of all ranks, there are now 231,798. The militia, the old constitutional force, shows, on the other hand, a decided decrease, the number having fallen from 115,102 to 109,628.

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WE WILL TAKE NO BLAME.

Forecasts from several sources of the Spanish reply to our terms agree in setting forth that one of the Spanish "points" is that it is unjust to charge Spain with any indemnity, because Spain has acted strictly on the defensive, and the United States has been the aggressor.

It cannot be too soon or too clearly understood that we will take no blame whatever for our conduct. Any implication that we are to blame in the slightest degree should be repelled promptly and emphatically. Before the destruction of the Maine put further negotiation out of the question Spain used to intimate that we were to blame for the continuance of the Cuban insurrection. As a matter of fact, we had Spanish official testimony to the "correct and friendly attitude" of our Government coming down to the beginning of the Sagasta Ministry. We had spent millions in patrolling our coast to keep expeditionary parties from leaving it. If Spain had used half as much diligence not one of them would have landed.

We will take no more blame for the war than for what preceded the war. Spain had been keeping a hell-upon-earth in Cuba, and insisting that we should help her, until she had outworn our patience. We were the aggressors just as the European powers would have been the aggressors if they could have agreed to interfere to prevent the Sultan from keeping a hell-upon-earth in Armenia. But if the concert could have been directed to that end would any people in Europe take blame or shame for its share in the interference? Does not every civilized man in Western Europe take shame to his country that it did not interfere? What sort of people should we be if we had allowed the state of things to go on which Senator Proctor and other witnesses described as the result of Spanish rule in Cuba?

If Spain is ill-advised enough to put any plea of that kind in the discussion of the terms of peace, she should receive an answer that will effectually estop her from pretending that we have acquiesced in it.

WHY WE SHALL PROSPER.

The London Statist has not always been the most friendly or even the most impartial critic of American finance and American business affairs. It has dwelt with a good deal of insistence on the cases of mismanagement that have occurred, and it has given much weight to the political features of the situation, particularly to the neglect of Congress to provide adequate revenue, and its obstinacy in levying taxes that interfered with the expansion of commerce. And it has in general urged the greatest caution in English investments in American securities.

It is, therefore, a very significant fact that the latest number of The Statist should predict a great wave of prosperity to follow the war and an active European business in American securities. The Statist bases this prediction largely upon the employment to be given to American capital in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, the stimulating reaction upon all American business and the influence which this will have, particularly upon the railroads of the United States.

Undoubtedly the events of the war have made a marked change in the view taken of all the affairs of the United States by foreign critics and particularly by English critics. As a matter of cold fact, this country was on the way to a great and near prosperity when the war broke out, and the immediate and necessary effect of the war was to interrupt its approach. The uncertainty into which the country was plunged after a full generation of profound peace, the excitement which drew men's minds away from ordinary pursuits and distracted their energies, these were retarding, disturbing, and injurious influences which were felt throughout the entire country. You will find few business men of importance who will not admit that they had looked for a very active period to set in with the Spring of this year and that the war interfered with all their plans.

Nor can it be said that the actual and immediate effects of the war have as yet directly contributed to the activity which nevertheless has begun and is being pushed in every quarter. The withdrawal of some 150,000 men from their ordinary pursuits to be maintained at public expense; the raising of $200,000,000 by a loan which was certainly not a model of financial management; the imposition of war taxes in large amounts and in forms with which this generation was wholly unfamiliar—these are really the more important features of actual war affecting business. They are not in themselves things which either foreign or domestic students of our affairs would regard as signs of a "great wave of prosperity."

What is it, then, that impresses observers like The Statist? It is, in the first place, the evidence given by the war of the tremendous vitality of the country and of its absolute unity in the support of its Government in any enterprise, however difficult or costly, involving the honor of the Nation. The fact that we have enlisted nearly 200,000 men in less than ninety days, and that these were chosen from over half a million who applied for service is striking and impressive. Then has come the proof of the fine fibre of the character of the American people, as represented in the navy and army. Our friends abroad have thought of us as engaged in a mad race after the dollars, and they find not only that hundreds of thousands from every class are ready to take service under the flag, but that in all ranks, from the highest to the lowest, energy, discipline, courage, patience, and, above all, efficiency, are the prevailing traits. Then, again, the American Government, which is plainly not composed of highly trained and carefully sifted men, but is in the strictest sense the product of the representative system, has shown itself, on the whole, wise, calm, self-possessed, and just in a most trying and perplexing crisis. It is another evidence of the capacity of the Nation.

These, we take it, are some of the chief reasons why our friends on the other side of the water can now more readily than formerly see the signs of business progress in the United States. They understand that a people which bears itself so well in the face of such trials will be pretty well able to deal with the problems of trade and industry and to develop the great resources which it unquestionably possesses.

BLACK AND ALDRIDGE.

George W. Aldridge is the man most deeply smirched by the report on the canal frauds. He was chiefly responsible, the commission says, because he had it in his power to stop the squandering and stealing of the people's money and see to it that only honest work was done. Why does not Gov. Black remove him from office?

The commission of inquiry was appointed by Gov. Black to ascertain, among other things, the amount of money actually expended for the canal improvement, and "whether it has been properly expended." They report that "not less than one million dollars" has been improperly expended. They report that George W. Aldridge, as Superintendent of Public Works, having the power to appoint competent inspectors to inform him whether the contractors' work is done according to specifications and if the engineers' certificates are correct, is responsible for this improper, unlawful, and fraudulent expenditure of the public funds. The commission has done its duty. Why does not Gov. Black do his? He asked the Commissioners in effect to tell him whether Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge had been guilty of authorizing an improper use of the people's money. The Commissioners reported that he had. Then was the time for Gov. Black to act. Section 3 of Article V. of the Constitution of New York provides that the Superintendent of Public Works "may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever in his judgment the public interest shall so require." Aldridge, although first appointed to the office he holds by Gov. Morton, is in fact and truth an appointee of Gov. Black, for he holds office until the end of the term of the Governor who appointed him or until his successor is appointed. Gov. Black in effect reappointed him by declining to appoint a successor. He is responsible for Aldridge and Aldridge's neglect and incompetency or worse, and he has been a collusive partner in Aldridge's use of canal patronage and the public moneys to reward Rochester heelers and promote the interests of the Republican Party. It was his plain duty to remove Aldridge the very day the report inculpating him was received. What did he do? He sent a note to Attorney General Hancock asking him to give his opinion whether judicial proceedings should not be taken against the canal rascals. He knew very well that the Attorney General would undertake no such inquiry, and the matter has been referred to outside counsel.

If Gov. Black were not already doomed this dodging and shirking to protect public malefactors of his own political party and official family would ruin him. Platt has him on probation. All of the great boss's hangers-on are decrying Black. They say he has destroyed himself and is not available for renomination. Platt is grimly silent. He will wait until the convention, if Black does not sooner bow knee and neck to him. Then, indeed, the Governor will learn the disastrous consequences of rebellion against the boss. His audacity is altogether disproportioned to his strength, even with Payn as his aid and adviser. He is a pigmy in politics compared to Platt. Yet he is not wise enough to make his revolt against Platt win him the confidence and favor of the people. If he dared to remove Aldridge he would be many times more formidable as an antagonist of Platt. But by screening Aldridge and so becoming an accomplice after the fact in his malfeasance, he loses every particle of respect the decent people of the State have ever felt for him.

How does Gov. Black expect to win against Platt and the people of the State? The facts of the canal report will sink deeper and deeper into the popular mind as the Summer wanes and the campaign proceeds. They will understand perfectly that a million dollars of their money has been wrongfully spent. They will understand that after spending $8,000,000 on an improvement of the canals that was estimated to cost only $9,000,000 the Republican administration calls for $13,600,000 to complete the work. They are not fools, the voters of this State. They know that this means neglect and incompetence. They will strongly suspect that it means actual corruption. They know exactly where the responsibility lies, and Gov. Black's attempt to protect the chief offender will confirm their worst suspicions. The men and the party responsible for this threatened ruin of the canals and the great waste of the taxpayers' money will appeal to them in vain for a renewed vote of confidence. Nobody can have confidence in public officers whose term of office is a thieves' holiday. The Republican Governor and his party are running fast on the down grade.

OUR INTEREST IN CHINA.

Nothing could have happened to point out more sharply the neglect of American interests in China by the State Department than the dispute over the extension of the Niu-Chwang Railroad. It was the Chinese Government that applied to a British bank for the money with which to extend to Niu-Chwang an existing Chinese railroad. The effect of the loan would have been to give Great Britain the control of the railroad. The Russian Minister at Pekin has taken upon himself to forbid the railroad to accept money from this source.

This veto is not only in itself an act of interference which it seems impossible that the British Government should overlook. It also discloses even more fully than has heretofore been disclosed, the intention of Russia to control the trade of the whole coast of Manchuria. It happens that the Russian pretensions, with respect to Niu-Chwang, threaten American interests as directly as they threaten British interests. For Niu-Chwang is that one of all the treaty ports in which American interests are of the greatest relative importance. The chief of the imports of the place are American, and among these American sheeting is the most important.

There is no port of China in which the prospect of enlarging the market of our manufactures is better, provided we can maintain the open door. If Russia succeeds in shutting the door, we may be quite sure that she will shut it in our faces, and that our trade, instead of increasing, will diminish. It is inexcusable that we have not already backed the British contention against the exclusive Russian claims. But here is a case in which our direct commercial interest gives us a clear right to be heard. It is not necessary to say that we should be heard now, on any question relating to the trade of the Pacific, with far more respect than would have been accorded to us before the first day of May. There could not be a more unexceptionable use of our new naval prestige than to employ it in keeping open to our trade the Chinese port in which our trade is comparatively the greatest.

WHY WAS ALGER APPOINTED?

The War Department is the scandal of President McKinley's Administration, the one black spot on a fair record. The grossest incompetence, puerile errors of judgment, and a thick-hided disregard of what army usage requires, and the public welfare demands, constitute the daily routine of service of this astounding officer. The whole country, largely, perhaps, because of the diligence of this journal in exposing his many-sided unfitness for his office, is now well informed of his defects. Denunciation of Alger for the calamities of death and suffering that he has inflicted on our armies are heard on every side, and the murmur of criticism is beginning to make itself heard against the President for retaining in office a man who is every day doing his Administration incalculable harm.

Now it is plain that the President would not have offered nor Mr. Alger have accepted an appointment destined to be so disastrous to both could they have known in advance how wretchedly it was going to turn out. Here was a man who had been extraordinarily successful in business. He was reputed to be worth five or six million dollars. He was active and ambitious in politics, but was accounted to be as good a man and as worthy of preferment as the average run of aspirants for high office. He himself had such confidence in his capacity and in his strength with the people that he even aspired to the Presidency. He has for years cultivated the favor of the professional old-soldier element. He was the pensioners' friend and, notwithstanding his own shady army record, which caused a General now under his official direction to recommend that he be court-martialed for absence without leave in time of battle, he has been very successful in awakening the enthusiasm of the pension grabbers.

It might therefore be said of Russell A. Alger that on the 4th of March, 1897, when he took office, that he was a man of good standing in his party and in the line of promotion to higher honors.

To-day the attempt to nominate him for any kind of an office in any convention of intelligent electors anywhere in the country would be met with howls of anger and derision. He is the deadest man in the larger politics of the country. His shocking incapacity to manage the business of his department, his apparent indifference to the terrible sufferings he has compelled our soldiers to endure, his introduction of politics and favoritism into army promotions and appointments, and his reported eagerness to show favor to certain contractors while the troops were suffering for the articles his contractors could not supply, have made him odious to the people.

Men are now beginning to ask why did the President appoint such a good-for-nothing Secretary of War? It is reported that two weeks before the appointment was made the President said that Mr. Alger could never enter his Cabinet! What powerful influence broke down that excellent resolution?

But there is another question of deeper present interest that men are also beginning to ask: Why does not the President free his Administration from this scandal by dismissing Secretary Alger?

WHY ALGER SHOULD BE REMOVED.

The President can excuse himself for retaining the Secretary of War in his Cabinet only upon the ground that the war, in spite of Gen. Alger, being now successfully over, Gen. Alger can do no more mischief.

But this would be a frightful mistake. It is evident that there is coming, in consequence of the war, a reorganization not only of the army but of the National Guard. It is of the first National importance that the scheme of this reorganization should be prepared, and that it should be urged upon Congress, by a man as different as possible from the present Secretary of War. Such a man should not only be, but should be generally believed to be, disinterested. He should be a man who, by capacity and character, would command the confidence of the army and the country, and he should have no purpose to promote in the reorganization of the army or of the guard except military efficiency.

To designate these qualities is to show that the present Secretary of War does not possess any of them. A man who cannot preside over the Department of War in time of war without injecting politics into his administration at every step could not be trusted to prepare or to pass upon a scheme for the reorganization of the regular army or of the militia. It would be as impossible for Gen. Alger to prevent himself from putting politics into such a measure as to jump off his own shadow. He simply could not help considering such a measure, not in the light of its own merits, but in the light of what, he doubtless still flatters himself, is his "political future." Even if, by a miracle, he could divest himself of considering it exclusively in its relations to Alger, he would get no credit for disinterestedness either from the public or from the army. And his judgment is totally discredited. The man who said in August, 1897, that within thirty days after war broke out he could put into the field "millions of fighting men," and who, in June, 1898, six weeks after war broke out, could not put in the field 20,000 regular soldiers without an amount of bungling and blundering that excited the indignation of his countrymen and the derision of foreigners, is the last man in the country to be consulted about the organization of the army or the militia with reference to a future war.

This war has been won, in spite of Secretary Alger, because Spain was no match for the United States, and because Madrid also was full of Algers. But it has also developed weaknesses in our military system which against a more formidable enemy would have been fatal. It is necessary that these weaknesses should be corrected, and it would be rank folly to consult in regard to their correction the greatest of them all. There could be no more mischievous mistake than the assumption that because the war is over it will do no harm to keep the Secretary of War in office.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unless The Saturday Review has found the new "era of good feeling" a bit tiresome, and therefore desires, just for the sake of variety, to elicit from American journals a few of the fierce epithets and contemptuous jeers that used to be so much in vogue, it should refrain from making statements like the following: "To-day the Americans feel that friendly critics like ourselves were right, and that they began this war with recklessness and without adequate knowledge of the situation in Cuba. The most obvious method of atoning for this precipitate action is to deal generously with their beaten enemy now that she is suing for peace." That is really too much to be passed over in silence, and, anyhow, The Saturday Review isn't England, so a few words on the inaccuracy of its information and the absurdity of its logic will not in any way prove a survival of the old desire to do a little tail-twisting whenever opportunity offered. Who, pray, has revealed to the dear Londoner our realization that we began the war with Spain recklessly and ignorantly? He refers, it appears from the rest of his remarks, to the fact that the Cuban people have not lived up to the standards set for them by the most hopeful of their American friends, but a rereading of the resolutions in which Congress explained and authorized the war will convince him that this contingency was clearly foreseen and carefully guarded against. Not one real American has doubted since Feb. 15 that the expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere was at once a necessity and a duty, and not one is to-day seeking advice how best to "atone" for "this precipitate action."

—Conductors on the street cars in Reading, Penn., declare that of all heartless corporations, the corporation they serve is the most heartless, and though it is a bit hard to see how the raising of "heartless" to the superlative degree can be justified, yet, grammatical quibbles aside, the charge appears to be sustained by facts. For the company, to prevent the abuse of its generosity in granting transfers, has devised a scheme by which each passenger profiting by the privilege can be identified with his or her ticket. On every one of these slips of pasteboard are printed seven little faces—five masculine and two feminine. Of the former, one is bearded, the second mustached, the third side-whiskered, &c., while the distinction between the pictures of women is merely that of young and old. In the case of a man the conductor gives one glance, punches out the face that most nearly resembles the would-be transferer, and hands over the ticket. That is easy, but imagine the conductor's feelings when he has to decide on which side of the dividing line between youth and age he must place women whose years are not trusted even to the family Bible. Imagine also the feelings with which said women watch him while reaching a verdict and the interest with which they scan the ticket handed over. Some painful scenes have resulted from this system, and the conductors declare that either it must be abandoned or else the cars must be equipped with conning towers from which the tickets for mature young women and immature old ones may be safely passed.

—Discouraging reports come from the goldfields of British Guiana, and from present indications that tropical Klondike did not deserve the vehement interest in it which England and Venezuela so suddenly developed, and which came so near making serious trouble for a lot of now loving people. As in the case of the arctic deposits, it is not that there is no gold, but that the difficulties of getting it are almost insuperable. At Georgetown, Demerara, there is an Institute of Mines and Forests, and its Council has just informed the Governor of the colony that the development of the goldfields is progressing, indeed, but progressing backward. In the year ending with July, 1893, over 138,000 ounces of the precious metal were secured. This amount has not been equaled since, and every year except two has shown a steady decrease in the yield. In the twelve months ending with last year the product was only 117,265 ounces. The Council says that this falling off is due partly to exceptionally bad weather, which has retarded work, especially in the Potaro district, partly to the exhaustion of the alluvial deposits in the Barina district, and the rest to difficulty in obtaining credit, the result of lack of confidence engendered by "unchecked dishonesty on the part of individuals intrusted with expeditions." There is a cause for thought. If dishonesty isn't checked, something serious must be the matter with the civil service at Georgetown.

PERSONAL.

—Back some time in May, a certain young woman, West by name and living in Kirkwood, Mo., found two four-leaf clovers in a field. After serious deliberation she decided that such good luck as they might bestow could be well utilized by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, whose blockade of Santiago had just begun. So Miss West tied each of the clovers to one of her cards, using ribbons of red, white, and blue to effect the fastening, and after writing on the cards brief expressions of her good wishes she sent them to the two officers mentioned. Whether that destined for the Admiral ever reached him is uncertain. That it did not may be deduced, first, from the fact that he took that unfortunate trip to the eastward on the day when Admiral Cervera came out of the harbor, and, second, from the fact that Miss West has received from him no acknowledgment of her little gift. But the Commodore received his all right, and he immediately sent to the donor a note of thanks worthy of a sailorman who is gallant as well as brave. "I do not recall," he wrote, "any attention in my career that appealed more to me than the little four-leaf clover and the little strip of ribbon inclosed with your card. I thank you most sincerely, and I hope when the time may come you will have just cause for pride in that part of the navy under my command. We will do our duty fully, knowing that we have the encouragement and prayers of our fair women, and, come what may, we shall live in their love and memory. May God bless you and us, my dear friend, forever." The date is June 9, and three weeks later, as everybody knows, the good luck came. Whether the clover brought it can be left undecided, but even skeptics on that point will admit that fortune has a habit of favoring men who are as ready to observe the little amenities of life as they are to perform its stern duties.

—But while everybody is singing the praises of Commodore Schley—almost everybody, that is—wouldn't it be well to remember that his flagship, the Brooklyn, like the other vessels in his squadron, has a Captain, and that he had just as much to do, and did it just as well, as the Captains of vessels on which there was no officer to rank them? Of course, Commodore Schley did not forget this fact in his own report to Admiral Sampson, but from the newspapers and the general public Capt. Francis A. Cook is not receiving quite as much credit as he deserves. Whatever efficiency the Brooklyn showed as an individual member of the squadron must be set down to his account, for a Commodore is like a general officer, and Capt. Cook's personal responsibility was not an atom less than that, say, of Capt. Evans or Capt. Philip. It is far from our purpose to intimate that Capt. Cook has a grievance, or has been in any way ill-treated, but he should not suffer even the shadow of an injustice because Commodore Schley signaled his orders from the Brooklyn instead of from another ship.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mr. Joseph H. Manley has been nominated for the Legislature of Maine by the Republicans of Augusta. For his own sake it is to be hoped he will find no fool friends making themselves very prominent in the canvass.

* * *

Speaker Thomas B. Reed's name was presented for renomination in the Republican Congressional Convention at Alfred, Me., Tuesday, by Judge Joseph W. Symonds of Portland, who was one of his classmates at Bowdoin College, and it was seconded by Judge Horace H. Burbank of Saco, another of his classmates. Early friends have remained steadfast.

* * *

State Highway Commissioner McDonald of Connecticut says that the roads now being built or improved in that State are very satisfactory, and he predicts that in a few years the State will have a system of highways quite up to the standard of New Jersey's, which, he says, is the finest in the United States.

* * *

It is said that Alexander Ferguson, who lives near Anderson, Ind., is 107 years old, and that his sister, who resides some fifteen miles away, is just reaching her one hundred and eleventh year. The sister is confined to her home by illness, and they have not seen each other for ten years. They are of Irish peasant stock.

* * *

South Carolina is finding it very hard to fill the quota asked of it under the President's second call for volunteers, and the inquiry is being made by the State's military authorities whether it would not be well to borrow a regiment. Hardly a day passes, it is said, but that somebody from another State makes request to furnish men, and Gov. Ellarbe has actually received one offer to furnish a whole regiment, and, if the twelve hundred men are not needed, such number as he requires.

IN STORE FOR MR. ALGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have raised your voice and exerted your powerful influence persistently against the outrageous methods of the War Department, and the whole Nation ought to thank you and aid in the entire exposure of the Alger system. The Secretary seems to have cast aside even the flimsy pretexts he has indulged in heretofore, and the methods of the War Department are too flagrantly political for the common sense of the American people to stand. If that department were given its right name it would be called "The Department of Political Machinery for the Promotion of Alger's Interests."

From the time when war threatened, was, in fact, actually upon us, and Secretary Alger, seeing in the raising of a huge volunteer army an enormous amount of patronage and power for himself, opposed with all his influence the Parker bill for the expansion of the regular army in time of war, which would have given us a body of trained troops 100,000 strong within a month, to the present moment, he (Secretary Alger) has been a greater enemy to his country than Sagasta or Gen. Blanco.

It is to be noticed now that Secretary Alger is loud in his asseverations that it will not be necessary to call an extra session of Congress to make the laws necessary to maintain the volunteer army after the cessation of hostilities. The President has that power, the Secretary asserts. Perhaps Mr. Alger has heard the mutterings of the rising storm. Whispers of a Congressional investigation of his methods, of the manner of raising, equipping, and transporting the volunteer army have perhaps reached him, of the "deals and dickers" with contractors for the benefit of the honorable Secretary and his "friends." Ghosts from Camp Alger will tell how the lives of United States soldiers have been sacrificed, not to Spanish bullets, not to the ordinary casualties attendant upon camp life, but to the greed of "a friend of the Secretary," whose property lay in the vicinity of Falls Church, a notoriously unhealthy place, and who from the foundation of the camp has received at least $1,500 per day from concessions.

Voices from Tampa will whisper why that place was chosen as the site of a great camp when it is known to be more unhealthy than any part of Florida. One voice might reveal the nature of the bargain, the very terms upon which the deal was made for the benefit of one railroad company, a hotel, and a transportation company.

The Surgeon General of the Army states that he was not asked his opinion as to these camp sites. Why not? As they were notoriously unhealthy he would undoubtedly have decided against them—and the "friends" of Secretary Alger.

The men whom the Secretary of War has persistently slighted and ignored, the officers of the regular army of the United States, are his best friends now because they are silent when they might reveal much that would be extremely damaging to the Secretary, officially and personally. The discipline which carried the hill at San Juan keeps them silent. A lifelong training forbids them to bring discredit upon any branch of the Government in the face of the enemy, no matter what the provocation may be. But truth is mighty and will prevail, and anything as absolutely false, unpatriotic, and un-American as Alger's administration of his great office is bound to be made public, and the great American people will judge him as he deserves, without mercy. ONE WHO KNOWS.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, 1898.

SAYS ALGER IS PLATT'S MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of War will not be removed because Tom Platt will not permit it. He is Platt's "Me too," does what Platt says, and is working the war for political purposes under Platt's direction. Something will happen when our soldiers get a chance at the heartless, cold-blooded, cynical, maligning creature. The President may spare him, but the people will not if they ever get a shot at him through the ballot-box. E. W. V.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1898.

The Real Trouble at Santiago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Might it not be well to invite Adjt. Gen. Corbin's attention to the possibility that the "distemper" now afflicting the American soldiers at Santiago is "Alger noster" and not nostalgia, as he surmises? Possibly the name "Alger nostras" may be more strictly accurate, for it is as a native, rather than as a cherished possession of the country, that the distemper is to be regarded. Not nostalgia then, but "Alger noster," or "Alger nostras," is now epidemic at Santiago. M. N.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1898.

Would Dispense with Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of us unmilitary fellows are puzzling ourselves to understand what courts-martial are for if the Secretary of War can of his own motion and authority administer to any officer who displeases his taste a public reprimand, such as courts-martial impose only after laborious judicial investigation and trial for serious military offenses. Would it not be as well to dispense with that military usage or else with that kind of a Secretary of War? The two do not seem to be compatible. VIDI.

New York, Aug. 6, 1898.

QUESTIONS FOR THE WAR DEPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You and I know that "war is not war" unless care is taken to make it a really perfect hell. Will you, therefore, kindly inform your readers if the headless War Department has made sure of the following:

Will the time of Gen. Shafter's troops' departure from Santiago and of their arrival at Montauk Point be kept entirely secret from the officers and surgeons there?

Will the troops on their arrival, especially the ill and dying, be entirely sure of the absence from Montauk of all surgeons, nurses, &c.?

Will the transport ships surely have a supply of stagnant water of two or three months' standing?

Will they be entirely free from a supply of ice, and have no medicines and such truck aboard?

Will the doctors and nurses be kept out of all the transports, and sent home on a ship provided solely for their use?

Has it been well ascertained that Montauk Point is like Camp Alger—a nest for malarial fever—that the artesian wells are near as possible to cesspools, and generally adapted to make it a typhoid fever centre?

Will there be a full supply of uneatable food, and absence of all proper food for invalids?

Will there be entire absence of all fresh water for drinking and washing?

Will those transports last used for horses and cattle be kept uncleaned for the sake of the comfort of the soldiers?

Has an investigating board been chosen which shall be entirely competent to declare "no one to blame" if any of the above things are not arranged?

Have the Secretary of War and Surgeon General provided a full supply of excuses for all contingencies?

Is it customary for a Secretary of War and Surgeon General to be so ignorant of the true condition of health in an army of 20,000 soldiers that they are brought to their senses only through the righteous indignation of all the Generals commanding those troops? C. S. H.

Englewood, N. J., Aug. 6, 1898.

A PRACTICAL MOSQUITO BAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing from Egmont Key, The Times's correspondent gives a few well-chosen words to that very dubious friend of man, the mosquito bar, which "shuts out nearly every breath of air." That, like a great man's liking for veal and ham pies, depends on "the lady as makes 'em." Is it possible that the New York mind has not yet mastered the secret of hanging a mosquito canopy properly? Is it possible that the New Yorker does not know how, with a few score yards of netting and a few parcels of tacks, a house may be made mosquito proof, fly proof, midge proof, and proof to half the dust that flies? True, it will not look pretty, but in hospital or in quarantine looks matter as little as ice or antiseptics seem to matter on a hospital transport.

Each window should have an exterior mask of netting about a quarter of a yard wider and a foot longer than the window opening. The extra width should be laid in folds at the cornice; the length should be tacked smoothly to within about six inches of the sill, and then the extra length should be laid in folds at the sides and the end tacked across the sill, the extra width gathered as at the top. All this should be done on the outside of the building, and when it is finished each window will look as if a black bag were hung outside of it, but within there will be comfort, the sashes can be raised or lowered as if the netting were absent, and no airy trifle left upon the window sill will fly away forever. If there be awnings or outside blinds, the netting must not be tacked across the sill but laid upon it with a little stick to keep it in place. When one wishes to close or open the blinds, the hand must be slipped under the netting, unless one has wit enough to arrange a little apparatus of cords running under staples or through screw eyes, enabling one to haul or let go at will. The cleat for the awning ropes must be fastened on the sill inside or outside, according to one's liking.

The ordinary mosquito bar in a frame acts on the principle of the Davy lamp, in which wire gauze stiffly stretched prevents the passage of gas. The loose, baggy curtain of mosquito netting stirs with every breeze and but slightly obstructs the draught. It is not practicable to apply the bag principle to screen doors, but if the netting in their panels be moderately loose they will be much greater blessings than they are when it is tightly stretched.

Bed canopies should not be too scant, and should be so tucked in as to hang loosely, but when all the windows and all the doors are protected there is little need of bed canopies. In those New England houses, where they do not drink skimmed milk or eat alum bread or alum pies or use the washing powders made and advertised in New York, they treat windows in this fashion, and never hear the hum of a fly or the song of a mosquito except when New York friends call and bring them on their bonnets. The kind of New England housekeepers that take New York boarders flaps away flies with a wet towel and regards mosquitoes as inevitable, and no alien can so loathe, abhor, detest, despise, and abominate that kind of housekeeper as does a NEW ENGLANDER.

NUGGETS.

One of the War Blunders.

"You made a great mistake in jilting Lieut. Sparks."

"But how could I know he would come back a Colonel?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Expressive Phrase.

"I've gone over the accounts carefully three times, and I can't make anything out of them but a Spanish Treasury."

"What's that?"

"A deficit."—Chicago News.

The Farmer's Wit.

"Stokes," asked his neighbor on the next farm, "how do you manage to have that man of yours cultivate so much corn in a day? He covers twice the ground my man does."

"I put a pedometer on him."—Detroit Free Press.

Genuine.

Mrs. Parvenue—That picture in the corner is by an old master.

Mrs. Swartleigh—Indeed! I would never have guessed it.

Mrs. Parvenue—Yes, the man I bought it from gave me a written guarantee that the painter was past seventy-five before he done a stroke on it.—Chicago News.

Experienced.

"Have you made up your mind just what qualities you expect to find in a husband?" asked the matron.

"Why, of course," answered the maid.

"Too bad," commented the matron, with a sigh.

"Why do you say that?" demanded the maiden.

"Oh, I always hate to see young girls disappointed," answered the matron.—Chicago Post.

THE MARCH.

John Ramsey Graham in Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Far back in dawn of history when rulers first were known,
And men in hero worship set their champions on a throne
To rule as gods divinely, the time has never been
When earth has not resounded with tread of marching men.

Before the pyramids were reared, before old Babylon
And Nineveh their mighty walls had built, the march begun,
The file, the rank, the column, in orderly array
The many moving as if one held all beneath its sway.

In unison is found the strength no single arm can wield,
Discipline of battalions is more than sword and shield,
The march of steady columns in serried ranks is power
That's ruled the world for ages and rules it in this hour.

The mob may rage, the multitude may roar until throats parch,
But all the rage and roar give way before the onward march;
The pride, the pomp, the power of man find compact rank and file
The mightiest force that he can wield to awe or to beguile.

The starry hosts that wheel above present a march sublime
Begun before and keeping on beyond recorded time;
The mighty armies that the earth has seen from age to age—
Without their deeds how shrunken would become historic page:

The dark-browed guards of Pharaoh's throne, the hosts that Joshua led,
The Grecian blades that piled the plain with hecatombs of dead,
The Macedonian phalanx which made resistance vain,
The Roman legions that marched on o'er countless fields of slain,

The Moslem hordes that swept the earth as fire licks up the grass,
The iron-clad knights that Europe scourged to sound of bell and mass,
Napoleon's march of conquest—throne after throne laid low
Until the elements combined to work his overthrow,

The myriad ranks of blue and gray that followed Grant and Lee
'Till Sherman like a tidal wave rolled onward to the sea,
The march of German power when France had rotted to the core,
And now the gallant ranks that drive old Spain from Western shore—

The phantom armies of all times that march with noiseless tread
And fill the viewless air with ranks we number with the dead—
Whate'er the march in rank and file, the cause be right or wrong,
It thrills the pulse, it lights the eye, it lives in tale and song!

Grim war may draw his blood-stained blade or white-winged peace build nest
Within the cannon's mouth and there her brood find perfect rest,
But none the less in war or peace, in sorrow and in mirth,
The tread of marching men in line resounds around the earth!

Such is the strength, the power, the force, that marching columns give
The ranks that march to death march on beyond the life we give;
Some cause must be thy choice—join ranks, fall in, and march away!
Keep step, in line, march on; the march leads to eternal day!

CLAIMS AGAINST COLOMBIA

British Subjects in Jamaica Have Grievances Similar to that of Cerruti, the Italian.

MAY BRING MORE TROUBLE

Meanwhile the Populace of Colombia Is Very Much Opposed to Paying the Italian Claim—British Claimants Waiting.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 2.—Jamaica is likely to add a new interest to the Italian Cerruti claim against the Republic of Colombia, which is now attracting some public attention. A number of British subjects, mostly Jamaicans, have precisely similar claims as that of the Italian merchant Cerruti against the Government of Colombia. These claims were duly formulated and presented to the Imperial Government about the same time Italy received that of Signor Cerruti. To all of these and other similar claims the Government of Colombia made the same response. It utterly and emphatically repudiated any responsibility.

In so far as the English claims are concerned, it now appears that Great Britain neither accepted nor disputed Colombia's contention. The matter was simply shelved by the Colonial Department of the new Ministry that came into office about that time. Italy, after a long term of unsatisfactory negotiation, arranged to submit Cerruti's claim to the arbitration of the United States. Out of that arbitration has arisen the present situation.

The Jamaica claimants now very naturally feel that if the Italian claim is valid their claims are equally so, and are again urging them on the consideration of the imperial authorities. This, it is believed, is the real reason why Colombia has proved so backward in living up to the award of the arbitrator, ultimately obliging the Italian Government to resort to a demonstration of force to compel compliance with the award.

Advices just to hand from Cartagena throw some light on the situation. These advices say that while the Government is willing, or at least unable to refuse, to settle the claim, it finds it necessary to gain time at any cost in order to place itself in position to deal with a revolutionary protest from the people which will inevitably follow. This the Italian Admiral detailed to collect the indemnity, being on the spot, fuly realized, and accordingly exerciesd his discretion and allowed the time asked for.

Not only the de facto Government of Colombia, but—which is more to the point, as will be readily understood by all who have any knowledge of the political conditions in those southern republics—the nation at large was from the first indignantly opposed to one and all of these claims against its exchequer. In the first place, the satisfying of them would involve a ruinous sacrifice, and the precedent thus established would prove a perpetual menace to the country, amounting to a foreign interdict against the indulgence in its time-honored system of free revolutionary changes of government. In the next place, the argument was advanced that foreigners were admitted into the country on sufferance anyway; they were a nuisance and a drawback to the natives that were merely tolerated at the best of times, and therefore it was only fair that they should take their chances equally with the natives during periods of national disturbance.

The arbitration award has perhaps opened the eyes of the rulers for the time being to the absurdity of these arguments; at any rate, they accepted the inevitable and promised to pay. The hitch that now occurs seems to be that the "people" by whom, for whom, and through whom they govern the country, not realizing, as the Government does, the full weight of international responsibility and obligation, are as determined as ever not to satisfy the claims of the "gringoes." And the people are to be feared.

In all the Spanish-American so-called republics there are always a large number of malcontents ready to come to the front and guide public opinion and feeling into the well-worn ruts of the revolutionary car; they are the disintegrated fragments of past administrations, and, however well submerged by any ruling party, they are ever ready to come to the surface on occasion. And the people themselves are in their very nature always ready for a change of government or a bullfight.

This is the situation just now. The Government knows that if it does not resist Italy it will have to deal with a revolution. And it wants time to prepare for the inevitable in the form of the lesser evil. Nor is this all. Government and people alike recognize the fact that the satisfying of the Italian claim will mean the tacit admission of the far greater claims of the British subejcts still lying in abeyance. And they dread being called to account for these.

The Jamaica claimants are watching the outcome of the present matter with the keenest interest. A revival of their claims will be urged, and there can be little doubt that the Imperial Government will no longer hesitate to secure for its own subjects the same redress for violated rights under treaty obligations that Italy has secured for one of her subjects.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of The Times, denying the rumor that the Italian Cabinet Council has decided to send additional men-of-war to Colombia in connection with the Cerruti claim, says:

"Italy would prefer Colombia not to court needless humiliation, but unless I am totally misinformed the Government will maintain the instructions already given to Admiral Candiani."

NO MONUMENT TO GLADSTONE.

Dublin Declines to Co-operate with the Memorial Society.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8.—The Municipal Council of Dublin has refused to comply with a request of the Gladstone Memorial Society for its co-operation in erecting in Dublin a statue commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Gladstone, similar to those which the society will erect in London and Edinburgh.

Mr. Sherlock, a member of the Council, moved the following resolution negativing the request:

"Resolved, That the corporation of Dublin is strongly of opinion that no statues should be erected in Dublin in honor of any Englishman until the Irish people have erected a fitting one in memory of Charles Stewart Parnell."

After several speeches, among them one by Councilor Thornton, who said it could not be forgotten that Gladstone "laid a heavy hand upon the Nationalists," the resolution was adopted unanimously amid cheering.

England's Wheat Stores.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to inquire into the question of national wheat stores reports that it is profoundly impressed with the immense importance of Government wheat stores as an essential item for national defense and recommends the appointment of a royal commission to deal with the matter.

Died of Heart Disease at Sea.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 8.—An inquest just held here over the body of Dr. Cornelia Lettler of Chicago, who died on board the North German Lloyd steamer Friedrich der Grosse, which arrived here on Saturday last, from New York on July 28, on her way to Bremen, snows that she died of heart disease.

Transferred from British Embassy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Charles F. Frederick Adam, First Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, has been transferred to Madrid. Mr. Godfrey D. Bland, Secretary of the British Legation at The Hague. will succeed Mr. Adam at Washington.

Calamity at Russian Mines.

BAKU, Russian Transcaucasia, Aug. 8.—The mine and towers of the great naphtha works at Wischau have been destroyed by fire. Fourteen people were badly burned.

Noted Parisian Costumer Dead.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Mme. Charles Frederick Worth, widow of the famous costumer, who died in March, 1895, and his successor in the superintendence of the Worth establishment, died to-day.

MANY DROWNED AT LISBON.

Departure of the President of Brazil Marked by a Collision.

LISBON, Aug. 8.—During the departure of Dr. Campos Salles, President of Brazil, by the transatlantic liner Thames for America (probably Buenos Ayres) to-day two steamers that were carrying friends to bid him farewell came into collision, capsizing two small boats.

It is feared that no fewer than twenty persons were drowned.

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

It Is Stated Positively that Mr. George N. Curzon Has Accepted.

LONDON, Aug 8.—The Evening News to-day says it learns positively that Mr. George N. Curzon, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, has accepted the Viceroyalty of India, in succession to the Earl of Elgin.

It was stated at the India Office that it was impossible to definitely confirm the report, but the indications pointed to Mr. Curzon's being Viceroy of India.

NEW YORK WOMAN'S DIVORCE.

Esther Wessel-Temple Secures Judgment Against Her Alleged Baronet.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the divorce division of the High Court of Justice, to-day, Esther Wessel-Temple of Binghamton, N. Y., secured a decree nisi in her suit against William Runcieman, the allaged Baronet, who under the name of "Sir Granville Temple," married an English actress named Agnes Inglouville while his first wife, Esther Wessel, whom he had married at Binghamton. N. Y., was still living.

Runcieman is undergoing a sentence of five years' penal servitude for bigamy, imposed upon him on June 22 for marrying Miss Inglouville.

CATHOLIC PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

The Pope Issues an Encyclical Warning Italy of Consequent Dangers.

ROME, Aug. 8.—The Pope has issued an encyclical protesting against the suppression of Catholic journals during the recent insurrection, which it declares "illegal, contrary to Christianity, specially directed against the Papacy, and calculated to embitter religious conflict, so prejudicial to Italy, and to remove a conservative force against Socialism and Anarchy."

"Nevertheless, Catholics," the encyclical continues, "though opposed to all rebellion, will not alter their policy either for threats or violence. They will submit to the existing state of things, though they will never support it."

ALLOWED TO OPEN HIS GRAVE.

Mrs. Druce Claims the Deceased Was Fifth Duke of Portland.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the court, granted the application of Mrs. Anna Maria Druce for an order empowering her to open the grave and inspect the coffin which is alleged to contain the remains of the man buried as Thomas Charles Druce, who, the applicant asserts, was, in fact and in law, the fifth Duke of Portland.

During the evidence Mrs. Hamilton, one of the witnesses, adhered firmly to the statement that she had seen and spoken to Thomas Charles Druce after his alleged death.

Mrs. Druce, the applicant, claims that her father-in-law's alleged death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he finally lived and died, after having been under the care of Dr. Forbes Winslow, in a lunatic asylum, as Dr. Harner. Her son, for whom the claim is made, and who, she asserts, is the real Duke of Portland, is a domestic servant. He was last heard of in Australia.

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT.

Commodore Gerry's Yacht Has a Mascot—Last Night's Dinner Parties—Latest Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Commodore Gerry has a mascot on board his yacht Electra in the shape of a white cat. Last Sunday the cat swam from one of the wharves near by where the Electra is anchored and rested after her long swim in the waste pipe. The cries of the cat were heard by the crew, and they in turn threw over a rope, up which the animal climbed to the deck. A pretty collar now adorns her neck, and most likely she will hereafter be known as "Electra."

Mrs. Charles A. Munn, who is occupying one of the Pinard cottages for the season, entertained at dinner this evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant of New York. Dinner parties were also given by Mrs. Cadwallader, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brookes, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Edward Parsons, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. Nelson Goodwin Greene.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. Harold Brown have issued cards for dinner parties to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Freest have abandoned their trip abroad and have taken apartments at The Cliffs Hotel for the season.

Among those who have registered at the Casino are Ogden Mills, Stuyvesant Fish, Edward H. Laskey, Miss Louise Utpardie, and G. G. Ham.

F. A. Keep of Chicago is passing a few days here.

C. S. Pierson of Boston is the guest of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

Baron Sternberg of the German Legation at Washington has taken apartments at Berger's, and will arrive on Thursday.

Franklin A. Plummer has returned to New York.

Miss Bessie Davis has departed for Bar Harbor, to pass the remainder of the season.

Judge and Mrs. M. Finold of Philadelphia, Miss M. Wilson of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss M. Almy and Miss Etta F. Blanchard of Peabody, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. Nelson Goodwin Green.

There was a report in circulation yesterday that the cottagers were soon to enjoy an amateur circus performance, but no one could be found who knew who was fathering the show.

DINNER DANCE AT NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Formally Introduce Their Daughter.

NEWPORT, Aug. 8.—Crossways the pretty villa of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, was the scene of a brilliant dinner dance this evening, given in honor their daughter, Miss Marion Fish, one of the season's débutantes, and who was formally introduced to-night. Tall, graceful palms were distributed throughout the entire first floor, transforming the hallway into a green bower. The guests, over 100 in number, were seated at small round tables in the spacious dining and reception rooms. The decorations were profuse and tasteful.

The cotillion was led by Mr. Harry Lehr and Miss Marion Fish, after which there was general dancing. A very unique manner of receiving the favors was by the use of a pretty little donkey, entering the ballroom well stocked with pretty favors, many of which were of Parisian make. Other favors were baskets of flowers tied with bright ribbons, wooden rakes, bows and arrows.

These were arranged on a tall gilded standard in the drawing room. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. Reginald Brooks, Miss Carter, Mr. Willing Spencer, Mr. Arthur Spencer, Mr. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Astor, Mr. I. T. Burden, Jr.; Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Burden, Mr. H. R. Winthrop, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr.; Mr. Honore Palmer, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. John R. Livermore, Miss Rogers, Miss French, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Miss Whitehouse, Miss Hoffman, Mr. R. N. Ellis, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mr. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. H. F. Gray, Miss Gray, Mr. Lloyd Warren, Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deforest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. Paul D'Hauteville, [illegible], Miss Anna Sands, Miss Pierson, Miss Whitehouse, Mr. Charles Forbes, Miss Clews, and others.

Newport Casino Dance.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Despite the dinner dance at Crossways the Casino dance was well attended this evening. Besides the galleries were by no means empty. The dancers were not deterred by warm weather conditions. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Julia Eldridge, Mr. Center Hitchcock, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Mr. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Chanler, Mr. John Bert, Miss Perkins, Miss Mason, Mr. Harry F. Eldridge, Mr. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., and Miss Carter.

MALVERN BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

Many Dinner Parties Were Given Preceding the Dance.

BAR HARBOR, July 8.—The Malvern ball to-night was preceded by a large number of dinner parties. The evening has been the gayest of the season. Those who entertained at dinner were Mrs. M. H. Dehon, Mrs. Trevelyan Townsend, Miss Anne M. Clarke, and Miss Bliss of New York; Frederick Mason, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and Dr. Louis Starr of Philadelphia; Philip Livingston of Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. Frederick Joy of Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Townsend's guests were Mrs. Dimock, Miss Lucy Draper, and Archie Thacher of New York, and Waldron Bates. Mrs. Dehon had Miss E. E. Van Buren, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Mary Hoffman. Miss Clarke entertained Mr. and Mrs. Rieman Duval and Dennie M. Hare of New York, Miss Coles of Philadelphia, and Vance McCormick of Chicago.

Miss Bliss, a daughter of Mrs. George T. Bliss of New York, entertained a party of young people. Mrs. Frederick Mason's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Miss Rita Corson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Yale Dolan, and Mrs. Frederick Mason.

In Mrs. Fox's party was Mrs. William H. Gaw, Miss Sylvia Fox, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Cadwalader Chapman, G. M. Lecca, the Italian Consul at Philadelphia; Dr. Orville Horwitz, Miss Rose De Goicouria, Miss Van Nest, Randolph Robinson, and Henry Redmond of New York, and Henry Woerrell.

Mrs. Joy's guests were Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Cochran, Miss Townsend, Miss Ballard, James Ross Todd, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Musgrave, and Miss Alice Van Rensselaer.

Miss Edith Bart, Mrs. Louis Starr, and J. Otis Minot of New York, were in Dr. Starr's party.

THEATRICAL ARRIVALS TO-DAY.

Many prominent stage folk are booked for arrival to-day from Europe. Miss Anna Held, who returns after an absence of nearly six months, comes to fulfill a three months' contract with F. Ziegfeld, Jr. She is to appear in a new comedy next January at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, where Mme Réjane is now playing an engagement. Mr. Ziegfeld is also due to-day, and he brings with him from Paris the furniture for the second act of "The Turtle," (La Torture,) a new production for the Manhattan Theatre, the rehearsals of which will begin to-morrow. M. A. Kennedy and Henry Bergman are the latest additions to the cast, with W. J. Furguson, Sadie Martinot, and "Aunt Louise" Eldridge. The return of T. Henry French, who has been abroad settling up the estate of his father, who died a few months ago, is also expected today. During Mr. French's stay in London he disposed of the American rights to several plays, one of them being "A Brace of Partridges," with which Charles Frohman is to open the season at the Madison Square Theatre, formerly Hoyt's. Frank McKee, partner of Charles H. Hoyt, the playright, accompanied by his wife returns to-day.

THE IOWA SINKS THE OREGON.

Imre Kiralfy has decided, after a thorough examination of his boats, that it would be wise to defer the opening of his spectacle, "Our Naval Victories," until Thursday night. The first performance had been advertised for last night. When the rehearsal was being held on Sunday, for some unaccountable reason the battleship Iowa ran out of her curse, coming in collision with the Oregon, ramming her very badly and causing a large gap to be opened in the port bow. The vessel sank immediately in the four feet of water. Navigator Kiralfy raised the vessel without pontoons and placed her in dry dock.

The management, deeming it wise to take advantage of this mishap, decided to improve the lighting in Madison Square Garden, and use the three days of grace in completing other arrangements. By Thursday night Mr. Kirafy hopes to have the naval show working without a hitch.

Tickets purchased for last night will be honored at the Garden on Thursday night.

REVIVAL OF 'THE HIGHWAYMAN'

The Opera Is Produced in the Theatre at Manhattan Beach.

The Broadway Theatre Company presented a revival of De Koven and Smith's latest opera, "The Highwayman," last night at the Manhattan Beach Theatre in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. The cast was practically the same as seen at the Broadway Theatre last Fall, and the performance was given without a hitch.

Jerome Sykes, in his amusing part of Foxy Quiller, kept the audience in a roar, and the faultless singing of Joseph O'Mara, who played the title rôle, elicited frequent and generous applause. Camille Darville, as Lady Constance, sang with her old-time vigor and finish, and received a most cordial reception. Others in the cast were Maude Williams, Nellie Braggins, and Van Rensselaer Williams.

NOTES OF THE SUMMER SHOWS.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—The lovers of good orchestral music were catered to last night, and the enthusiasm displayed demonstrated that they thoroughly enjoyed the programme of light and popular numbers rendered.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—In Manager Rice's roof garden entertainment the negro cake walk, with its clever music, continues to be the leading feature. Maude Courtney, Belle Davis, Arthur K. Deegan, Nellie Hawthorne, Hope Booth, Adelina Roattino, Alma Doerge, and others are all included in the olio.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Among last evening's performers on the roof were Lafayette, who continues to give his clever impersonations of Sousa. Truly Shattuck, Gussie Nelson, the gymnasts Emerie and Silvern, Lesla Mitchell, Conway and Leland, Mazuz and Mazette, the Four Emperors of Music, and the Casino Four.

EDEN MUSEE.—At the Eden Musée the war show includes some huge waxworks depicting scenes aboard a battleship in action as well as a group of lifesize figures of the conspicuous officers of the army and navy. The cinematograph continues to display many pictures of the war, a most interesting one being pictures of camp life with the accompaniment of patriotic music.

CASINO.—The Summer extravaganza "Yankee Doodle Dandy" continues to entertain large audiences irrespective of the heat. The management has done some additional cutting in the book during the last week, so that now there are no burlesquing of the Red Cross nurses and other objectionable features, and the performance is shortened and largely improved. The play begins its third week with all the indications of a long run.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The European novelty, "The Two Paolis," with their remarkable performing dog, appear to be the feature of the long and interesting programme offered by the management. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their new sketch written by George M. Cohan were well received, as also were Milton and Dollie Nobles, who repeated their capital farce, "Why Walker Reformed." A comedy sketch by the Anglo-American Quartet was given, then there was the usual lot of various performers who went to make up the remainder of the bill.

Mayor Van Wyck in the City.

Mayor Van Wyck was back from Freeport, L. I., yesterday, and attended the meetings of the Sinking Fund Commissioners and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He had nothing to say about his rescue of the three young women at Freeport from drowning, nor about politics. He expects to go to Saratoga to-day.

Soldiers Killed at Miami.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Miami, Fla., says:

"A severe electrical storm passed over camp this afternoon, resulting in the death of Private Charles Egill, Company K, First Louisiana, and Corp. E. K. Humphreys, Company E, First Texas."

DR. JAMES HALL IS DEAD

He Had Been State Geologist of New York Since 1837.

HIS WORK ON PALEONTOLOGY

A Man of Peculiar Traits and Rare Physical Vigor—Built His Wife a House Next to His Own.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Dr. James Hall, the veteran State Geologist, died suddenly Sunday afternoon at Echo Hill, a little resort in the White Mountains, near Bethlehem, N. H., where he had gone for the Summer. He left Albany about three weeks ago apparently in his usual health. He was eighty-seven years of age, and retained his full mental and physical vigor up to the time of his death. Over a year ago Dr. Hall went to St. Petersburg as the representative of American scientific research at the World's Geographical Congress, returning apparently in improved condition after a fatiguing sea voyage and a tour through the Ural Mountains.

Dr. Hall was born at Hingham, Mass., Sept. 12, 1811, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy in 1832. He remained there as Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science until 1836, when he was made Professor of Geology. When a geological survey of the State was organized in 1836 he was made Assistant Geologist of the Second District, and in 1837 was made State Geologist, and put in charge of the Fourth District.

He began at the same time his great work on paleontology, which has been carried through some twenty-five anormous volumes. It is considered the most comprehensive work of the kind which any State or any country in the world possesses. Dr. Hall began with explorations in the western part of the State at that time, and published his reports annually from 1838 to 1841. Large appropriations have been made from time to time for the completion of the paleontology. About 1846 the Legislature appropriated $15,000 for the work, with the express understanding that it should be completed for that sum, but it was not, and time and time again Dr. Hall went to the State for more money to finish his great work. Each time almost the same stipulation was made, but the work was never nearer completion than before.

At length, in 1894, Dr. Hall sent to press the beautiful lithographs, and the copy of what he decided should be the last volume of his work. Melvil Dewey, the State Librarian, estimated at the time that the paleontology had cost the State something like $1,600,000, of course reckoning the expense of the department, which was maintained chiefly for this purpose, in the sum.

William L. Marcy was Governor when Dr. Hall became a State officer sixty-two years ago. He held on continuously, and no other man ever served the State so many years. But some hard fights were needed and Dr. Hall, adroit and able, proved himself a match for all his enemies as they came up. In later years especially he had some fierce struggles to maintain his hold.

In his explorations of the State he obtained some rare geological specimens, which are preserved in the museum at Albany. Duplicates he retained, and the question as to his right to them was disputed. Several years ago a legislative committee, of which State Senator Hamilton Harris was the pricipal member, exonerated him. In August, 1895, Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents, charged before the Abell investigating committee that Dr. Hall had sold, for $65,000, a collection of specimens that he had no right to sell, to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. Mr. Dewey also said that he saw a collection of stones at the University of Pennsylvania which, it is alleged, Dr. Hall made and sold while an employe of the State. The charges were disproved. William Wallace, Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, said: "The valuable collection known as the Hall collection, and now for many years on exhibition on the third floor of this building, was gathered by Dr. Hall, and was his own property until 1875, when he sold it to the Trustees of the museum for $65,000."

A prominent officer of the University of Pennsylvania said: "If Prof. Hall, with whom I am acquainted, sold the university a collection of fossils, they were his own and not the collection of the State of New York."

Joseph H. Choate, one of the Trustees, said: "As to the Pennsylvania collection I have no personal knowledge, but I think Dr. Hall's reputation as a geologist of world-wide fame and a man of integrity will stand any attacks that are made against him."

Dr. Hall was intimately associated with all the State officers from his earliest period in public life until his death. Their friendship and support during his battles of recent years he rewarded in the most unique fashion. In 1893-4 he presented to State Senator Jacob A. Cantor a gold medal, having on one side Dr. Hall's own striking profile and a suitable inscription on the other. This was principally for getting a bill passed which took his department out of the control of Mr. Dewey and the Board of Regents. The medal was said to have cost $300. The next year he gave another medal, equally as elaborate, to James W. Husted, Jr., as a token of the long friendship that had existed between the old geologist and the young Assemblyman's late father, the "Bald Eagle of Westchester."

In 1856 Dr. Hall was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and at the meeting held in Albany that year Prof. Dana delivered his epoch-making address on the development of continents. A year later, at a meeting of the society in Montreal, Dr. Hall made an address on the formation of mountains by sedimentation, which foreshadowed and developed into the accepted theory of mountain formation.

He was a scientific associate of Louis Agassiz, and his field companion. In 1850 the two made a geological excursion to the Helderbergs. He found time also in his long life to prepare a complete revision of the paleozoic brachiopodia of North America. This comprehensive study of the paleozoic fauna of New York, which is to terminate with the base of the coal formation, demanded researches beyond the limits of the State, and Dr. Hall extended his explorations westward to the Rocky Mountains. Thes explorations have served as the basis of all subsequent knowledge of the Mississippi basin.

In 1855 the place of Director of the paleontology portion of the geological survey of Canada, with the promise of succeeding Sir William E. Logan as Director in Chief, was offered him, but he declined it. He held the position of State Geologist in Iowa in 1855 and in Wisconsin in 1857, together with his position in this State. He was frequently consulted by the officers of the National Government and of the scientific bureau at the National capital, and described many specimens sent to him by the Government. He wrote the paleontological portions of Frémont's exploring expedition which the Government published at Washington in 1845, and other similar publications of the Federal Government. In 1866 he became Director of the New York State Museum, a place he held until a few years ago. Dr. Hall had devoted much time to the crystalline stratified rocks, and was the first to point out the persistence and significance of their mineralogical character as a guide to classification.

In 1848 he was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Geological Society of London, and in 1858 its Wollaston medal was awarded to him. In 1884 he was elected correspondent of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. He is also a member of all the important scientific societies of this continent.

In 1842 Union College gave Dr. Hall the degree of A. M. Hamilton conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1863, and McGill College did the same in 1884. He received the quinquennial grand prize of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1884. He was one of the founders of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, which later grew into the A. A. A. S. Dr. Hall was also one of the promoters of the International Congress of Geologists in 1876, and one of its Vice Presidents at Paris in 1878, also at Bologna in 1881 and at Berlin in 1885.

His wife was a Catholic, and he in time joined the Catholic Church, but after some years ceased to be a communicant. This as well as his devotion to his labors led to domestic infelicities, so he built her a house at one end of his garden, to her own liking, and kept servants for her. When he pleased he would call on her, and she in turn would call on him. This condition of affairs lasted many years. When Mrs. Hall died in Albany a few years ago her husband felt his loss keenly, and his buoyant manner changed.

Up to ten years ago Dr. Hall had written over 250 separate papers on scientific subjects. His career as an active scientific worker is without a parallel in this country, if not in the world, and his biography is the history of American geology.

DEATH OF EBERS, THE AUTHOR.

Novelist Who Wrote "Daughter of an Egyptian King" Passes Away—Review of His Life and Works.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from the Villa Ebers, at Tutzing, near this place, announces the death of Georg Maurice Ebers, the Egyptologist and novelist.

Georg Maurice Ebers, known principally to American readers through his "Daughter of an Egyptian King," "Uarda," and "The Emperor," was a posthumous child. Many persons who profess that ordinary fiction is a waste of time read Georg Ebers, because they found instruction in his works, and because they realized that the author knew his ancient Egypt; besides this, there was an element of intimacy maintained between the reader and the characters which made the former feel that they were not mere creatures of fiction. These particular qualities of the work of Herr Ebers were explained in a volume published through translation in 1893 by D. Appleton & Co., entitled "The Story of My Life from Childhood to Manhood." The author was Georg Ebers.

He was born March 1, 1837, in Berlin. His father had been a banker of good family; he received through his mother's care an excellent education. He was sent to the school at Keilhau, Thuringia, founded by Froebel; he was a student at the College at Juedlinburg and the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, when at length he relinquished the study of law to devote himself to that of Oriental languages and literature. Profs. Brockh, Bopp, Lepsius, and Brugsch first opened his mind to the treasures of Egyptian archaeology.

On leaving the university, Ebers visited the principal Egyptian museums of Europe, and in 1865 began to lecture on his favorite subject in the University of Jena. Before he wrote his first novel he was recognized in Germany as an authority on Egyptian history in all its departments.

At about the time he published the German original of "Daughter of an Egyptian King," Herr Ebers married Antonie Beck, the eldest daughter of the Mayor of Riga. The novel, in its German form, is in two volumes, and includes the notes of the auther. It sets before its readers a gorgeous and vivid picture of the times of Amasis. In 1870 Ebers became Professor of Egyptian Sciences in the University of Leipsic, where he lived every Winter down to the time of his death, while he and his family have passed the Summer months at his beautiful rural retreat on the shores of the Harenberger See, not far from Munich, the residence of so many poets, painters, and artists.

In the years 1869 to 1870 and again in 1872-3, he made two exploration tours in Egypt, of which he afterward published a scientific account; and it was by his discovery and acquisition of the so-called "Papyrus Ebers," a medical work, for the University of Leipsic, that he established his fame more firmly. Having in 1856 already suffered from a stroke of paralysis, the fatal illness attacked him once more in 1876, throwing him on a long and painful sick bed, and for a time deprived him of the use of both legs. At this time the scholar again sought diversion in Egyptian tales. He wrote several poems which have not been translated into English, and also the charming novel of "Uarda," published in 1877. In this the author takes his readers to a far more remote period of Egyptian history than in his first novel, describing in "Uarda" the splendor of Thebes and the Court of Rameses the Great. Like its predecessor, "Uarda" met with great success, not only in Germany, but in England and America as well. This was followed in 1879 by "The Sisters," a novel of less pretension than the others. In 1881 "The Emperor" was presented in two volumes. The hero is the Emperor Hadrian, who, according to the author's words, must certainly be considered as one of the best sovereigns of his age, "notwithstanding his eccentricities," and whose studies, travels, and adventures, and, above all, his stay in Alexandria, form the materials for those elaborate descriptions in which Ebers excels, and under which lie concealed the vast learning of the savant.

"The Burgomaster's Wife," a story the color of which was drawn from his own courtship days at Riga, and "A Word, Only a Word" were published within a year of each other—1882 and 1883. The action of the first is laid in the Netherlands at the time of the revolt against Spain; the long and fearful siege of Leyden by the Spaniards in 1575, and the heroic defense of the place by the citizens, are painted with the vivid colors which always seem to be at this author's disposal. The other novel, in the German, "Ein Wort," seems to signify, according to the author's explanations, the ideal in general, and in special characterized by the five most significant words of human existence—Fortune, Art, Fame, Power, and Love—in the adventures and vicissitudes undergone by the hero Ulrich.

Ebers returned in 1885 to the Egyptian field of historical romance, by writing "Serapis," the scenes of which are laid at the same time as those in Kingsley's "Hypatia"; the epoch of Grecian philosophy and the predominating development of Christianity are set before the reader, together with the details of archaeological and historical research, which were always at this writer's command.

Among Herr Ebers's later works are several volumes of short stories and novels. Among the latter are: "Per Aspera," "Cleopatra," "In the Fire of the Forge," "In the Blue Pike," "Barbara Blomberg," and his last romance, published only a few months ago, "Arachne."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro.

Adolph Heinrich Joseph Sutro, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, died yesterday in that city. Mr. Sutro was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia, April 29, 1830. His father was a cloth manufacturer, and Adolph learned the same business, but in 1850, after his father's death, the family, consisting of seven sons and four daughters, came to this city. During the voyage he learned of the discovery of gold in California, and determined at once to go to the Pacific Coast and seek his fortune. He established the family in Baltimore and set out as soon as possible for the gold fields. Ever since that time his name has been closely associated with the gold interests and with the development of California.

A number of remarkable business and philanthropic enterprises bear testimony to his energy, genius, and public spirit. Chief among these are the famous Sutro Tunnel through the heart of the mountain in which was the Comstock lode, the creation of Sutro Heights, a magnificent public park, and a fine free library for the City of San Francisco. The tunnel was the beginning of his fame and fortune.

When young Sutro reached the gold fields he found that most of the early prospectors and fortune hunters were ill-fitted for the work required. He had studied mineralogy in the excellent polytechnic schools of Germany, and was well prepared for mining operations. He landed in San Francisco Nov. 21, 1850, having gone via Panama. For nine years he conducted a small business in that city, until in 1860 he saw his great opportunity in the condition of the Comstock and other mines.

Having visited Nevada and learned of the unfavorable state into which the mines had fallen owing to the great depth to which they had been carried, he conceived a plan for rendering them tenantable again. The temperature at the bottom of the mines was above 110 degrees, and in several cases as high as 160 degrees. Besides this they were flooded with water to a depth of from 30 to 100 feet. Sutro's plan was to obtain good ventilation and relieve the shafts of water at the same time, and he proposed a great tunnel connecting with and draining all the mines.

The project was at first ridiculed, then joined in with indifference by the mine owners, and then opposed by certain capitalists who finally saw that there was a possibility of making millions out of the scheme. Owing to these and other obstacles, actual work was not begun until 1869. It then proceeded very rapidly, and by 1871 four vertical shafts had been opened. The main tunnel is 1.650 feet under the surface and 20,000 feet long. Besides the main course there are lateral branches amounting to nearly 4,000 feet. It is 12 feet wide and 10 feet high. Mr. Sutro had inserted in his contracts with the mine owners a clause to the effect that he was to get $2 royalty on every ton taken from the mines after the tunnel reached them. This amount was thought ridiculously small, but when the work was completed Sutro was worth several million dollars.

After this he returned to San Francisco and invested heavily in "sand lots" near the bay, where he created a magnificent park (now public) overlooking the Pacific. Real estate went up rapidly when San Francisco began its great development, and again he made a fortune. He soon became one of the richest men in the Pacific States and Territories.

At the time of the creation of his park and bathing pavilion, about nine years ago, it was his plan to have the Southern Pacific Railroad Company extend its tracks to the site and charge a single fare. To show his good will in the matter, he offered to deed the greater part of the property to the city if the railroad company would make the five-cent fare. This the company refused to do, whereupon Mr. Sutro immediately fenced in the property and declared that he would not allow free admission until the railroad company came to his terms. At the same time he set to work to build a railroad of his own in opposition. So vigorous a fight did he make that the people joined hands with him and induced him, as peculiarly representative of popular rights, to run for Mayor of San Francisco on the independent ticket. He was elected, the ballots of nearly half of the voting population of San Francisco going to him. Two days before the election the Southern Pacific Company reduced its fare to Sutro Heights, and there it stands to-day. Politics, however, and its wiles were too much for him, and his administration was not a pronounced success. He was too honest for the man about him. This, however, had not been his first appearance in politics. When in Nevada he had come forward as a candidate for the United States Senate from that State, but was defeated.

In later years Mr. Sutro had devoted a large part of his time and extensive sums of money to the establishment of a free library and art gallery. He soon had what he called a nucleus of 200,000 volumes. It is now one of the largest and best equipped libraries in this country, being especially rich in certain departments, such as the Semitic languages, Japanese manuscripts, and industrial chemistry. Mr. Sutro also gave to San Francisco a copy of Bartholdi's statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World."

It was a shock to the general public when, on Feb. 7 last the announcement came from San Francisco that Mr. Sutro had been adjudged mentally incompetent. His daughter, Dr. Emma Sutro-Merritt, who had been in constant professional attendance on him, was appointed guardian of his person and estate. The loss of his mental faculties was attributed to advancing age, combined with the effects of two strokes of paralysis which he had suffered within a few months. Since then he had been living in retirement. He was a millionaire many times over.

Theodore Sutro, an attorney at 280 Broadway, is a brother of the dead man.

William G. Yuengling.

William G. Yuengling, a member of the firm of D. G. Yuengling & Son, brewers, died at his home in Pottsville, Penn., Sunday evening of Bright's disease. He was in his thirty-seventh year, and had been engaged in the brewing business for over seven years. For some time he had been supervisor of the brewery at Pottsville, Penn. He had also been connected with the firm's brewery at Richmond, Va., and the establishment in this city, now owned by John F. Betz, an uncle. Mr. Yuengling was a member of the Arion and Liederkranz Societies of this city, as well as many musical and German social societies in Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, in all of which cities he was well known.

Mr. Yuengling came from a family of brewers who came from Bavaria and established breweries in this country. One of his sisters is the wife of George C. Clausen, Park Commissioner.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. PARK MORRILL, Chief of the Forecast Division of the Weather Bureau, died at Washington Sunday night of typhoid fever. He came from Atlanta, and had been employed by the Weather Bureau for twelve years. He leaves a mother and a widow.

Mrs. SARAH MARIA BURT, widow of William C. Burt, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield at the age of fifty-eight. Mrs. Burt was a daughter of the late Chauncey Shaffer, a well-known criminal lawyer of this city. She was a prominent and active worker in the Monroe Methodist Episcopal Church. She leaves eight children.

ELLA SIGNA FARRAND, wife of Oliver M. Farrand, a jeweler, died Sunday at her residence, 238 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street. Mrs. Farrand, who was thirty-four years of age, was born in this city. Services will be held at the house this evening. The interment will be in Woodlawn to-morrow. She leaves no children.

J. FREDERICK DOTY, fifty-two years old, died suddenly of pneumonia at his residence, 42 West Twenty-seventh Street, Sunday. Eighteen years ago he organized the Mattson Rubber Company, of which he was President. For the past year and a half he had been connected with the Goodyear Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company. He was born in Trenton, N. J., and came to this city about twenty years ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

MISS RUTH M. OSBORNE DEAD.

Daughter of the Reaper Manufacturer of Auburn, N. Y.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—Miss Ruth M. Osborne, daughter of the reaper manufacturer of Auburn, N. Y., died on the Union Pacific express early this morning as it was nearing this city.

Miss Osborne had been on the Pacific Slope endeavoring to recover from consumption. She continually grew worse, and her parents started for home with her last Friday.

The body will be taken to New York for burial.

FOUR DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

The Excessive Humidity of Yesterday Resulted in Many Prostrations.

There were four deaths from heat yesterday, and many persons were prostrated. It was an exceedingly oppressive day because of the humidity, which was very great all day long. At 8 o'clock in the morning the official thermometer registered seventy-six degrees, and it steadily advanced until 4 o'clock when it registered eighty-six degrees. There was 88 per cent. of humidity during the morning. Later in the day it had fallen to 80 per cent. In the evening a thunderstorm cooled the atmosphere a little.

Michael Foerth, forty-five years old, a laborer, living at 215 East Eightieth Street, died from heat at 2 South Street. His body was taken to the Old Slip Station.

Elizabeth Dougherty, fifty-two years old, of 583 West Fiftieth Street, was overcome by heat at home, and died before an ambulance reached tho house.

Barbara Bergraz, seventy-four years old, of 493 Tenth Avenue, died at her home from heat and old age.

Agnes Phillips, nine months old, died from heat at 456 West Thirty-eighth Street.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Siegfried Wagner's new comic opera, "The Idler," will probably be produced at Munich in November.

Maurice Grau has arrived at his home in the suburbs of Paris, where he will enjoy a short holiday with his family. In the early part of September he will pay a brief visit to this city.

Mascagni's new Japanese opera, "Iris," will receive its first performance on or about Oct. 14 at the Teatro Costanzi, Rome, where "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other Mascagni operas were first produced.

Melbourne MacDowell, through his manager, recently made Miss Blanche Walsh a flattering offer to succeed Miss Fanny Davenport on his starring tour next season. Miss Walsh has accepted his terms.

Emil Sauer, the pianist, who will make his appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House next January, has received from King Humbert of Italy the Order of Commander of the Cross of the Italian Crown.

Rumor again has it that Weber & Fields have rented their theatre and adjoining property for a term of twenty-six years, and intend next year to erect a combined office and theatre building on the same plan as the Knickerbocker Theatre Building. It was impossible to get more definite information yesterday.

M. Jean de Rezke, before he left for Paris, after the season closed at Covent Garden, gave the management a conditional promise that he would be a member of Maurice Grau's company next year, but made the proviso that his appearances would be limited to the first few weeks of the season. His present plan is to leave in June for the rehearsals of "Parsifal," in which he hopes to appear at Baireuth in July.

Augustin Daly, who returned rather unexpectedly Saturday on the Etruria, announces that he will begin his season at Daly's Theatre on Aug. 25 with the musical comedy, "A Runaway Girl." Later he intends to produce "The Greek Slave." Providing these plays prove successful, Mr. Daly will take Miss Rehan and the company to the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Mr. Daly expects to have two new plays for the dramatic company, and he purposes to make "Mme. Sans Gene" and "The Merchant of Venice" the chief productions of the season.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

C. E. Ward Ends His Own Life, but Mrs. Ward May Recover.

Charles E. Ward, a collector for the Lion Brewery, yesterday afternoon shot his wife and then killed himself in his rooms, 423 West Thirty-second Street. Ward and his wife had been drinking heavily. He had been very jealous of his wife and they quarreled yesterday.

After a few words Mrs. Jennie Allen, a boarder, left the house to go to the grocery. She left Ward sitting on a chair near the entrance to a bedroom off the kitchen, and Mrs. Ward was lying on the kitchen floor propped up with pillows.

As Mrs. Allen entered the house on her return a pistol shot was heard, followed shortly by another. She rushed to the kitchen door and threw it open. Just as she entered Mrs. Ward staggered toward her with blood streaming from a bullet wound in the head. Ward lay on the bed in his shirt sleeves, dead. He had killed himself instantly by firing a bullet into his brain.

Policeman Schneider of the Twentieth Precinct was called in, and he summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. Mrs. Ward was taken to the hospital, where it was said she will probably recover.

According to Mrs. Ward's story, told in the ambulance while on the way to the hospital, she was married to Ward in Hoboken on July 6 last, by Justice of the Peace Oscar Schleting.

Mrs. Ward has a sister, Mrs. N. W. Goff, at 101 Ninth Avenue. She was notified and went to the hospital to attend Mrs. Ward.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

COMER.—Very suddenly, at his Summer home, Hull, Mass., Joseph Comer of Boston, son of the late James and Mary Comer of Liverpool, England.

EWART.—On Aug. 7, at his residence, 243 W. 76th St, James M. Ewart.
Services at Zion and St. Timothy's Church, West 57th St., at 10 A. M., Wednesday, 10th inst. Interment private.

McFALL.—At Dingman's Ferry, Aug. 6, Gaylord McFall, aged 69 years, after a brief illness.

SHEPPARD.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, Henry Sheppard M. D., in his 74th year.
Funeral services will be held at 408 Lenox Av., on Tuesday evening, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SPRAGUE.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, 1898, Susan V. A., wife of John H. Sprague and daughter of the late Enoch Ketcham.
Funeral services at her late residence, 41 West 91st St., on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 10:30 A. M. Interment, Woodlawn, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 8.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
AYLWARD, Timothy F., 456 W. 34th.	23	7
BECK, Frederick, 325 E. 78th St.....	68	6
BERLIN, Dora, 157 Orchard St......	1	5
BRAUN, John V., 2,414 Arthur Av...	1	6
BARRY, P. M., Flower Hospital.....	60	6
CALLAHAN, Michael, 430 W. 53d St.	1	6
CORR, Ellen, 11 Hamilton St........	1	6
CUNNINGHAM, Margaret, Almshouse	76	5
CARBERRY, Michael, 342 W. 24th.	57	6
CASSELBOHM, Annie, 311 E. 61st St.	42	7
CROSSEN, Mary, 119 E. 89th St......	67	6
Callahan, Jennie, 71 2d Av..........	31	5
CASELLA, James, 215 Hester St....	4	7
CODY, Mary, 1,438 3d Av...........	1	8
CORCORAN, Margaret, 668 Water St.	50	8
DIABLE, George, 668 E. 148th St....	1	6
DORMAN, Florence P., Riverdale....	26	6
DYER, Alfred B., 204 W. 69th St....	53	7
DILLON, Katie, 390 Madison St......	1	7
DELANEY, John, 612 Hudson St.....	62	6
DEVANEY, Jordan J., 173 1st Av....	40	6
DUFFY, Joseph F., 238 E. 27th St..	25	6
DOTY, J. Frederick, 42 W. 27th St..	52	7
EGAN, Josephine, 226 E. 100th St....	1	8
EVERITT, Albert, Bryant Park......	40	4
FRIEDLAND, William, 111 E. 108th.	1	6
FARREL, Francis, 516 E. 15th St....	57	6
FORD, Joseph P., 140 Willis Av......	1	5
FOERSCH, Johann, 616 E. 159th St..	19	8
FLORENCE, Harry B., 175 2d St....	1	7
FALLON, Catharine, 92 Madison St..	72	5
FAY, Fred, 534 W. 55th St...........	7	6
FABER, Jacob, 333 E. 47th St.......	58	8
FLYNN, Bessie, Metropolitan Hosp...	19	8
FLEMING, Annie J., Almshouse	76	6
FEINESTEIN, Sarah, 54 Orchard St.	1	7
GRIFFIN, George D., 257 W. 68th St.	1	6
GERRY, Rose W., 200 W. 14th St.....	46	8
GRAF, Ernest, 338 E. 54th St.......	1	6
HEINE, Mary, 699 E. 145th St.......	49	6
HUSSEY, Joseph, 310 W. 49th St....	41	7
HICKEY, Lizzie, Metropolitan Hosp.	45	6
HANSON, Dora, Bellevue Hosp......	44	8
HINDELA, Frank, 338 E. 38th St....	1	8
JORDAN, Mary, 236 E. 42d St........	46	6
KUMMEL, Abe, 85 Essex St..........	1	8
KIBEL, Esther, 53 W. 3d St........	35	8
KAHN, Matilda, 287 Elizabeth St....	72	6
KENNEDY, Patrick, 324 10th Av....	24	6
KEHFUSS, Maria, 347 E. 104th St...	1	8
LANE, Edward C., 61 Charlton St...	31	5
LINDNER, Louis, 175 2d St.........	66	7
LUHRS, John H., 236 W. 120th St....	1	7
LANZE, Camilla, 303 E. 111th St....	18	8
MONAHAN, John, 499 W. 133d St....	1	6
MEYLAN, Juliette, 255 W. 26th St....	8	7
MILLER, George C., 303 W. 91st St.	43	6
MORRIS, Lilly, 343 E. 75th St.......	18	5
MARKEY, Bridget, 251 E. 77th St..	63	5
MULLEN, Lizzie, Manh. State Hosp.	49	7
MURPHY, Katie, 118 W. 102d St....	20	7
MINA, Orlando R., 212 W. 32d St....	1	8
MITCHELL, Margaret, 972 3d Av....	58	6
MULLER, M. P., 270 Alexander Av.	2	6
MIRANDA, Mercedes, 158 E. 112th.	3	8
MOHR, Louis, 338 E. 14th St........	57	7
MAZZEO, Vincent, 52 Manhattan St.	2	7
MURRAY, Tom, Bellevue Hosp......	47	5
McKEON, Rosanna, 120 W. 35th St..	73	7
McCAFFREY, James, 274 Pearl St..	50	7
NICOLOSO, D., 257 Elizabeth St....	3	7
OLSEN, Christian, 364 W. 19th St...	7	7
O'BRIEN, James, 526 W. 47th St....	60	7
O'DONNELL, Stephen, 318 Monroe St.	58	8
PFAFF, Bertha, 431 W. 50th St......	50	5
PAHNKE, Frederick, Seton Hosp....	20	6
PALSCHEN, John, Metropolitan Hosp.	88	5
QUARLES, Sarah, Colored Hosp.....	56	7
REITER, Moses, 138 Eldridge St....	1	6
ROSENBERG, Abe, 118 Suffolk St....	1	7
REILLY, Kate, 419 W. 39th St......	28	7
ROESSLER, G. F. Robert, Spuyten Duyvil	80	6
ROMAGRANS, Antonio, 323 E. 109th.	1	8
REILLY, Mary, Almshouse	91	5
SHEA, Mary, 183 Hester St.........	62	7
SCHMIDT, Wilhelmina, 104 Centre St.	48	6
SCHOTTENKIRK, Mary A., 2,191 8th Av.	61	6
SCHIFP, Franz, 83 1st Av...........	1	8
SMITH, Herbert, 4 Market St........	1	8
SHEPPARD, Henry 114 W. 132d St.	73	7
SPRAGUE, Susan V., 41 W. 91st St.	47	7
THOMAS, Henry, 1,380 Avenue A....	1	8
UHLFELDER, Clara, 109 E. 64th St.	47	6
VEESENBERG, Adolph, Brooklyn....	40	6
VETTER, Joseph A., 1.575 3d Av....	2	6
WISNER, Sadie, 474 E. Houston St.	1	6
WHITLEY, Charlotte P., 428 W. 20th.	78	5
WILLIAMS, Ida, 225 W. 62d St......	1	7
WENDELKEN, Henry, St. Vincent's Hosp.	26	6
WELSH, Maurice, Pier 19 E. R......	38	3
YOUNG, Hannah, Brooklyn	41	6
ZULLER, Charles, 338 E. 9th St......	3	6

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ACCLES, Frances, 392 Prospect Av..	5	8
AUL, Louis, 243 Melrose St.........	1	7
BAHLER, John, 10 Cheever Place....	7	6
BONNAN, Elmer, 374 6th St........	1	6
BRUSTENDORF, Karl, 1,370 56th St..	20	4
BETTO, Anthony, 856 Bushwick Av..	29	6
CASEY, Maddon, St. Mary's Hospital.	81	6
CRUICKSHANK, Lauretta, 596 Manhattan Av.	2	8
COLLINS, Katharine, St. John's Hosp.	53	7
COOLEY, Josephine, 261 Rockaway Av.	1	7
CONAUGHTON, Thomas, L. I. C. Hos.	3	6
DE VITO, Gaetana, 493 President St..	2	7
DE VINE, Marian, 26 Boerum Place.	3	8
DE VOE, Grace, Memorial Hospital..	36	5
EICHHOLZ, August, 1,064 Halsey..	1	7
FLOETING, Charles, E. D. Hospital.	68	7
FREY, Margaret, 204 Scholes St.....	1	8
FREDERICKS, William, 377 S. 2d St.	52	6
FINN, Maggie, L. I. Col. Hospital..	19	8
FROST, May, 984 Metropolitan Av..	19	6
GERING, Johanna, 78 2d St.........	76	5
GALLAGHER, Catharine, L. I. State Hospital	[illegible]	6
GREENWALD, Clara, 246 Wallabout.	[illegible]	6
GREENE, Edward, K. C. Hospital..	[illegible]	5
HORGAN, Michael, foot Pacific St..	[illegible]	4
HALL, James, 92d St., Canarsie....	1	6
HAUPET, Hannah, 76 Humboldt St..	55	6
JACKSON, Mary, 136 Union St......	1	7
JOHNSON, Seguin, 635 Humboldt St..	17	6
JACOBSON, Eugene, 664 5th Av......	48	6
KELLER, Joseph, 103 Tillary St.....	1	8
KILBRIDE, George, St. John's Home.	4	7
LAHOMEL, John, Meth. Epis. Hosp.	1	12
MARTIN, Margaret, 5th Av. and 57th.	48	7
MARESCA, Maria, 48 Union St......	42	7
MOORE, Royal, 342 Rodney St.......	1	7
MAHON, John, St. Mary's Hospital..	73	7
MIATT, George, St. John's Hospital.	72	6
McGUIRE, Thomas, 254 Wyckoff St..	26	6
McMAHON, Peter, 918 Dean St......	6	6
NUGENT, Alfred, 99 Amity St......	1	1
NELSON, Josephine, 775 Monroe St..	76	6
O'BRIEN, Anna, 136 N. 8th St......	57	6
OCHS, Catharine, 348 Vermont St...	1	7
OGDEN, William, 726 Herkimer St....	77	8
O'GORMAN, John, 223 26th St......	88	7
PARRISH, Samuel, Brooklyn Hospital.	1	5
PENZEL, Reinhold, Rutherford, N. J.	55	5
RITZ, Marie, 226 Jerome St........	6	6
REBSTEIN, Francis, 2,096 Atlantic Av.	4	7
RYAN, James, 260 Pearl St........	87	5
SWEENEY, Emilie, 245½ Bainbridge.	1	6
SAHLI, Annie, 314 Lexington Av....	4	8
SMEAD, Walter, 476 Adelphi St....	4	6
STUBER, Catherine, 489 E. 28th St..	70	6
VAN DERCAR, Francis, 2,065 Fulton.	40	6
WEICH, Emma, 49 Prospect St......	5	6
WOODFORD, Bridget, 207 Willoughby.	68	7
WEIG, Irene, 58 Grattan St........	1	6
WHELAN, Annie, 113 Hudson Av.....	88	6

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.

Branch Offices:
202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg.
290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge.
16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Deal in New 3 Per Cent.
U. S. Government Bonds
and Finance Allotments.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE JOHNSON TYPESETTER CO.

Capital $3,000,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
3000 Shares of Above Stock.

This company manufactures the Johnson Typesetting Machine, invented by F. Amos Johnson, which is fully covered by patents both in the United States and in foreign countries. The company has up to this time been in an experimental state, but is now ready to enlarge its plant and manufacture for the market.

The Johnson Typesetter sets type in any length of line, automatically justifies, and automatically leads. The machines are simple of construction and speedy of operation. It is the only machine that actually sets type and justifies a line. Already the company has had many requests for machines and the field is fully as clear in the line of manufacturing and setting type as is the Mergenthaler in its own particular branch, and the Johnson can be manufactured and sold at a large profit at two-thirds the price of the Mergenthaler.

It is conservatively estimated that the proceeds from the sale of this stock will give the company a capacity of 500 completed machines per annum, which will show a net profit of over $20 per share.

Further particulars upon application.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.,
53 State St., Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

A majority of the above described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted has been limited to Monday, August 22, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms and conditions as the undersigned may impose.

Dated New York, August 1st, 1898.

Hallgarten & Company
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.

WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of fifty thousand four hundred and two 01-100 dollars ($50,402.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 noon, on the 22d day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

WAR LOAN.

U. S. Government new three per cents. bought and subscriptions financed. Description of all Gov. loans mailed on application.

FREDERIC B. COCHRAN & CO.,
20 & 22 Broad Street.

International Paper Company
SECURITIES DEALT IN BY
Thomas L. Manson, Jr. & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
96 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Singer Mfg. Co. Stock, Nat'l Wall Paper Co.
STOCK BOUGHT BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Bearish room traders and bullish speculators who sold out stocks and took profits in expectation of a reaction were sorely disappointed yesterday. The market showed more strength and buoyancy than Wall Street has known for a long time, and although the selling was at times aggressive, all offerings were readily digested. Stocks at the close of the day were practically at their highest.

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After an enthusiastic opening, in which many new high prices for this movement were reached, the market suffered a 1 per cent. reaction, brought about by profit-taking sales by bull speculators and by aggressive short selling by the professional bear contingent. Prices dropped back for awhile, but the sales were only temporarily effective, and the upward movement was resumed, and continued on to the close. Practically the only effects of the setback which survived the day were the material extension of the short interest and the passing of stocks from weak to strong hands.

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There is in the market at the present time a very substantial short interest. It represents chiefly the professional talent of the Stock Exchange, and with each day this contingent works harder to bring about a decline. The bears are anxiously casting about for bad news on which to base attacks on the market. For two or three days they have been making much of a $500,000 decrease, which, they predict, will be shown by the New York Central's statement now shortly due. But decreased earnings, and especially a New York Central decrease, are back-number arguments, and are well discounted. Wall Street has heard the New York Central rumors, and has learned that if any such decrease is shown it will simply represent operations by the management of that company which will ultimately result in important economies.

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Because of the pace at which the market has been advancing for a week past many cautious market observers, fearful of a reaction, are advising against slim margins and pyramiding. They point out that stocks bought last week now show tempting profits, and that the bear contingent is large and aggressive. Even more logical is their reasoning that the larger bull interests, who in their recent heavy purchases have shown that they are still accumulating stocks, are not likely to go on buying with the market advancing as rapidly as it is—that they may withdraw their support and wait for a setback in order to accumulate securities at a somewhat lower level. Recently the biggest buyers have been the biggest people—people who usually do their accumulating when the market is quiet and stationary.

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Yesterday's market developed naturally, and the standard stocks were again the leaders. The market was broader than heretofore, and it was the most active day for two months, transactions aggregating more than half a million shares.

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Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $186,000 threes, when issued, at 104¾@104⅞.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 72¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	2	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	3¾	Mich. Cent.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Tel & Cable	1¼	Minnesota Iron	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	National Starch	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	3¾
Balt. & Ohio	3	Northern Pacific	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1⅝	Ontario & Western	½
Brook. Union Gas	½	Oreg. R. R. & N.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Chi., I. & L. pf.	4½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. Southwest.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3¼	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	2⅝
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	St. Paul & Om. pf.	2
Illinois Central	½	Southern Pacific	1¼
Illinois Steel	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅜
L. E. & W. pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather	⅜
Long Island	4	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At. & Dan. 1st	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	2
B. & O. 1st, Parks B.	1	L. E. & St. L. con. 5s	2
B. & O. S. W. 1st	1	Mo. Pacific 3d	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	1	Mob. & Ohio gen.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $65 paid	1	Ohio South. 1st	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s	7½	Or. Sh. Line 6s	1½
D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1¼
Hous. & Tex. gen. 4s	1	Pitts. & West. 5s	1¾
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½

There were no declines of 1 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $75,496,084; balance, $7,401,450; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $731,255.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for short and 1½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for demand, $4.85½@$4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16@94⅝ and 95¼@95 3-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie, first preferred, ⅞, to 37¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 57⅝; St. Paul, ½, to 107; Reading, ¼, to 9⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 123⅛, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 112. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 60⅛, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 86, and Erie at 14½. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅝ for money and 110 11-16 for the account.

BAY STATE GAS AT HOME.

Says a Boston financial newspaper, with characteristic breezy flippancy:

"A contemporary the other day hinted at a movement to have the so-called swindle Bay State Gas stricken from the list of the Boston Stock Exchange. This movement is undoubtedly the result of some fevered imagination, superinduced by the recent oppressive weather. Bay State Gas is not likely to be stricken from the list for the same reason that both New York and Boston listed the last unwarrantable increase in capital stock, namely, too many Stock Exchange houses have the stock."

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

The same correspondent whose interesting letter to the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. on Western conditions was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday has written another to that firm equally interesting and equally gratifying to believers in the prosperous state of affairs in the West. This letter, which bears the date of Aug. 5, says:

"During the past week I have been in the Red River Valley, the famous hard wheat country, located in Minnesota and North Dakota.

"The wheat is practically made and cutting will be general next week. An enormous yield is expected and of fine quality. Many fields I saw will run from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre, and the crop seems to be uniformly good.

"It is commonly stated the Red River Valley will produce this year its largest crop, and as the valley is some 40 by 150 miles in extent the outcome will be lots of wheat. The weather conditions have been as if made to order all through the season. It is stated the yield for Minnesota and North and South Dakota will considerably exceed 200,000,000 bushels.

"This Northwestern country is very prosperous and growing rapidly. The large crops of 1897 with Leiter prices have made the people "well to do," and they are in better financial condition than for years, and now comes another big crop and the result will make this part of the country rich.

"During the past two years farming lands, which didn't feel the depression to any extent in Minnesota, have risen 33 1-3 per cent. quite generally throughout the State, and farmers who were paying up to two years ago 7 per cent. for money with 5 per cent. cash commission can now get all they want at 6 per cent. with 3 per cent. commission, and I am told few want to borrow, and that there is a dearth of applications.

"In this city the President of one of the large trust companies told me yesterday that all the smaller mortgage loans they could get on city property at 6 per cent. were purchased by people here, and they couldn't supply the demand; that two-thirds of the transactions in real estate purchases by people here were for cash. It is a great change, brought about by the necessity of the past few years, but wide and important in its influence.

"In Fargo there is not a house for rent or a vacant store, and 150 new houses, many of them the best in the city, were built this past season, besides several new business blocks. The population of Minnesota, which in 1890 was 1,300,000, is now estimated at 1,800,000, and I doubt if any State in 1900 will show as large a percentage of growth. As you know, the St. Paul and Northwest railroads serve largely this territory, and beyond question will have a very prosperous year and develop stability and increased value along with the prosperous country they serve. They are strictly in it for the coming year, anyway, and must prove cheap at going prices. To sum up, this Western country, all of it west of Chicago, is in a more healthy financial condition than ever before, and with the 1898 crop to augment the situation there can be but one outcome. The silver issue, which two years ago was rampant in this section, is so dead you never hear it mentioned.

"I have never seen such a basis for rising, prosperous times, and believe the future is full of promise and that Wall Street will soon begin to discount it. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern will have an immense business the coming year, in fact all roads in the Northwest will have all they can do."

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's earnings on Saturday and Sunday increased $6,400 over the same days of last year. These increases in the company's business, which are daily growing larger, are bringing about a wonderful change in Wall Street sentiment on the stock. Insiders are in no way surprised by the improved business, having been predicting it ever since the company first secured the privilege of running cars over the Brooklyn Bridge, but outsiders hitherto inclined toward bearishness on the stock are amazed by the property's progress. Increasing commission house buying of the stock and bonds of the company has been noted of late, while purchases by inside interests have also continued large. This latter buying, however, is in all probability chiefly due to a knowledge of what is going on in the scheme for the consolidation of the Nassau system with Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It is intimated in high quarters that the accomplishment of this object is much nearer at hand than is believed.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock yesterday made a new high price, selling at 61⅞. Houses with Saratoga connections were conspicuous buyers—a significant fact because of the presence at Saratoga of Gov. Flower and a coterie of his friends.

SOME LONDON BUYING.

Chesapeake and Ohio jumped into new prominence yesterday and was one of the most active stocks on the list, transactions in it aggregating more than 20,000 shares. The stock sold up above 24. London houses were buyers, and large purchases were also attributed to friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan. Some time ago a large block of Chesapeake and Ohio stock was purchased by London interests, and recently there has been quiet buying of the stock for foreign account. It is stated that some 30,000 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio have been shipped abroad in the past few weeks. Friends of Mr. Morgan have also been picking up the stock and explaining their confidence in it by hints of important developments in the property's affairs. The strength and activity of Chesapeake and Ohio bonds has given color to these intimations.

BULLS ON PENNSYLVANIA.

Indicative of the transfer of investment interest from bonds to high-grade stocks was the buying of Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday. Bond houses were active in that stock, and it sold up above 119, making a net advance of nearly 1 point. For the first time since the stock has been listed in New York important Philadelphia interests are inclined to talk higher prices for it, although Pennsylvania is an issue in which Philadelphia does not usually speculate. The road's earnings have increased considerably of late, and there seem to be good grounds for the revived rumors of the establishment of a 6 per cent. dividend rate on Pennsylvania.

TOBACCO'S DIVIDENDS.

Tobacco Trust was yesterday notably strong, selling up above 129 and gaining over a point for the day. Recognized Tobacco Trust brokers were buyers of the stock, although they did not seem anxious to push it up rapidly. Wall Street hears many rumors as to developments in the property but the only definite ones are those relating to the retirement of the scrip and to the probability of an increased dividend rate. Trust insiders are themselves responsible for predictions that the stock is likely to become a 12 per cent. dividend-payer in the near future.

LEATHER'S NEW STRENGTH.

With the exception of Tobacco Trust, the American Spirits and the Leather stocks, the industrial group did not show much activity or buoyancy yesterday. Leather preferred was bought aggressively, partly by traders and partly by houses who seemed acting for interests who have recently become identified with the company. Reports were current of largely increased earnings and of some new arrangements assuring the company heavy Fall business.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Of Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, both common and preferred, there was yesterday continued buying by inside interests. None of the group made conspicuous gains, but it was a noteworthy fact that in the reaction of the morning the stocks suffered less than any other issues. Friends of insiders express confidence upon all the Pacific stocks, and they point out that as yet there has been comparatively little commission-house buying of them.

SMALL TRADING—BIG GAINS.

Many stocks were yesterday advanced substantially by purchases of small lots. One hundred Omaha preferred put that stock up 2 points. Long Island on transactions in 300 shares gained 4 points, and the purchase of 100 shares of Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville preferred advanced its price 4½ points. St. Paul and Duluth gained 4 points on purchases of less than 1,000 shares. In several instances stocks were advanced between 1 and 2 per cent. by purchases of 100 or 200 shares. Baltimore and Ohio, on transactions of between 300 and 400 shares, ran up 3 points.

BOSTON ON RUBBER.

On Tuesday United States Rubber shares halted for the first time in over a week, and on Wednesday they had their break, which was expected by many who had watched the stock on the previous day. It is a much-mooted question on the Street whether the speculative deal in the stock has been completed. Many believe that it will be allowed to settle back a few points and then when considerable stock has been shaken out, the shares will be advanced again pending the declaration of a dividend in September. If Rubber is to become a permanent dividend payer at 4 per cent. per annum, it is not unlikely that the price will go above 50. The prospects for the company in the rubber business are declared never to have been exceeded.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

INSIDE BUYING OF SPIRITS.

American Spirits insiders continue to talk confidently of their stocks and to back up their confidence with purchases. Yesterday the preferred stock got up close to 39 and the common close to 15. Houses identified with the American Spirits management were buyers.

MUNICIPAL BOND OUTPUT.

The demand for good municipal bonds during July far exceeded the supply, advertised, and as a consequence prices ruled high throughout the month. The total output, however, was only $10,554,843, including 223 separate issues, sold to 143 different bidders. This was nearly $4,000,000 less than for the month of June, $10,000,000 less than for July 1897, and $7,000,000 less than for the corresponding month in 1896, just before the free-silver issue was unexpectedly sprung upon the people. It was doubtless due partly to the fact that the Government was a large borrower in July that many municipal offerings were held back for August, for which month official calls for bids to the amount of about $20,000,000 already have been made.—Chicago Evening Post.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Thirty-eight proposals received by Controller Coler for the $12,688,992 3½ per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York. Some bids close to 110.

Western reports that the Chicago Great Western will have an entrance into Omaha. No official confirmation or denial.

Increase of 1,032 tons in eastbound shipments from Chicago as compared with the previous week, but decrease of 9,567 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $29,462 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for June, and increase of $191,306 for the fiscal year.

Withdrawal by the American Sugar Refining of the usual thirty-day guarantee regarding prices.

Increase of $1,434 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus, after dividends, for the fiscal year.

Decrease of $415,150 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

No reorganization for Wisconsin Central until pending litigation is settled in September.

Increase of $25,914 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's net earnings for June, making an increase of $160,632 since Jan. 1.

Listing on the Stock Exchange of $923,000 additional Rock Island general mortgage 4s and $25,000 additional Union Elevated of Chicago first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in July showed increases:

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis	$37,682
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis	21,610
Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham	761

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	$6,025
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	5,459
Northern Pacific	19,275

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway & Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213	214
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El., common, when issued	24	25
Brooklyn El., pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	80
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	345
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7¾	8½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	41	41½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	31½	31¾
Amsterdam preferred	75½	76½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	22½	23
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¾	96
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	335	345
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	85	88
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	140	141
Standard Gas preferred	155	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85½	88
Western Gas, ex-div.	84	85½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	75
Glucose common	60⅛	60½
Glucose pf.	109	110½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92¼
International Paper common	37½	38
International Paper pf., ex div.	84	86
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	7	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	409	411
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	7½	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	106
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58½@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, nominal, 27 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,033.16 ounces of silver bullion, against which 323 certificates outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Leadville sold at .10, 500 Pharmacist at .68, 500 Yellow Jacket at .22.

On the Mining Exchange 4,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .12½ buyer 30@.10¼ cash @.10⅝, and 15,000 Sentinel at .003@.002½ cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.15
Belcher	.10	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.12	Plymouth	.12
Breece	.85	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.05	Sierra Nevada	.48
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.32	Small Hopes	.90
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Con.	.15
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Utah	.05
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.18
Eureka Consol	.10	Argentum Juanita	.19
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	Anaconda	.34
Hale & Norcross	.60	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.70	Golden Fleece	.18
Julia Consol.	.01	Isabella	.21
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.16
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.10
Leadville Con	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.10
Mexican	.10	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.05
Ontario	2.50		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Listed.		Elkton	.97
Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.74	Garfield Con.	.10¾
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.22
Lagonda	.25⅛	Isabella	.21½
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	1.10	Lillie	.98
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.19¾
Unlisted.		Mount Rosa	.11¾
Alamo	.02½	Old Gold	.002
Anaconda	.37	Portland	1.15
Anchoria	.69	Sentinel	.002½
Cripple Cr. Con.	.07¾	Union	.13½
Cannon Ball	.002	Work	.04½
Copper Rock	.001		

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Aug. 6.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments	$59,010,100	Inc. $530,400
Circulation	1,507,600	Inc. 6,900
Net deposits	66,925,400	Dec. 65,400
Deposits with Clearing House agents	9,031,800	Dec. 430,400
Deposits with banks and trust companies	4,263,800	Dec. 433,500
Legal tender and bank notes	3,896,100	Dec. 310,100
Specie	3,717,400	Dec. 124,500
Total reserve	20,908,600	Dec. 431,500
Reserve required	16,731,350	Dec. 16,350
Surplus reserve	4,177,250	Dec. 415,150

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS & BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10,
at 12:30 o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of Administrator.)
4 shs. 4th Nat. Bank, N. Y.
8 shs. Continental Nat. Bank.
8 shs. National Park Bank.
4 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R.
2 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. pref.
4 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
4 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
6 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
7 shs. Continental Ins. Co.
6 shs. American Bank Note Co.
$2,000 Lou., New Albany & Chic. Ry. (C. & I. Div.) 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1911.
$500 Chic., Bur. & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1926.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$7,000 Wilmington & New Castle R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1926.
$5,000 Tacoma & Columbia River Ry. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1937, (hypd.)
50 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.
39 shs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins.
$10,000 American Type Founders Co., 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each.
$30,000 Erie and Central New York Railway Company First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due August 1st, 1915, Coupons of February 1st, 1898, attached.
$45,000 Erie and Central New York Railway Company First Mortgage six per cent. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each, due August 1st, 1915, Coupons of February 1st, 1898, attached.
$101,000 Atlantic, Suwanee River and Gulf Railway Company First Mortgage five per cent. Fifty-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due January 15, 1945, interest payable January 15th and July 15th, with coupons attached due July 15th, 1898.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO. WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, 21 shares of the Arthur Suburban Home Company. Further particulars of Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

New England Gas and Coke Co.

ITS PIPE LINE STOCK ISSUE APPROVED

All obstructions to the rapid construction of the works and pipe line of the New England Gas and Coke Co. are now removed by the following decision of the Massachusetts Gas Commissioners:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
IN BOARD OF GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMISSIONERS.
BOSTON, July 29th, 1898.

PETITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PIPE LINE GAS COMPANY.

This was an application by the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company for the approval of an issue of capital stock of the par value of one million dollars ($1,000,000.)

The petitioning company was chartered by Chapter 537 of the acts of 1896 "for the purpose of manufacturing, selling, dealing in, conveying, transporting, and distributing gas for illuminating, heating, cooking, chemical and mechanical purposes." By Section 3 of its charter the capital stock of the company was fixed at one million dollars ($1,000,000,) divided into ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each. By Section 4 the company was authorized to "lay, construct, maintain, repair, and operate its pipe lines and distributing system in, along, through, under, across, or over any public ways, water courses, railroads, railways, canals, bridges, or subways." On July 15th, 1896, organization was effected under this charter, and the company voted to issue the stock referred to in the petition.

From the evidence submitted at the hearing, it appeared to be the present intention of the company not to manufacture but to purchase gas from the New England Gas and Coke Company, and, through an extensive system of pipes, to distribute it for sale to other companies in accordance with the company's powers as defined in said Chapter 537. A descriptive schedule and plan of the proposed lines and the appliances appurtenant thereto was filed with the petition. The cost of the work thus described will probably exceed the amount of stock hereinafter approved.

The following is therefore adopted: On the petition of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 450 of the acts of 1894, for the approval of an issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the capital stock of a par value of one hundred dollars ($100) pursuant to the vote of the stockholders of said corporation on the fifteenth day of July, 1896, the same being the first stock authorized to be issued by said company for the purpose of paying the cost of the construction of a system of mains, holders, and other appurtenances constituting a system of distribution for the supply of artificial gas, and the purchase of real estate for the use of the company, after public notice and hearing, it appearing that the amount hereinafter approved as reasonably requisite for the purpose for which such issue of stock is authorized as hereinafter specified, Ordered that the board hereby approves of the issue by the Massachusetts Pipe Line Gas Company of ten thousand (10,000) shares of capital stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, the same being the capital stock voted to be issued by said corporation on July 15th, 1896, and being the first stock voted to be issued by said corporation. The proceeds of said stock to be applied in payment of the necessary cost of the construction of holders, mains, meters, and other appurtenances constituting distributing system for the supply of artificial gas and to the purchase of real estate reasonably necessary for the company's use and to no other purpose.

For the Board:
(Signed) FORREST E. BARKER, Chairman.

A true copy—Attest: R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

TO HOLDERS OF
Baltimore Belt Railroad Co.
FIVE PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Antecedently to the issuance of the Plan of Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been formulated and with which you are doubtless familiar, we requested a deposit of your bonds with us, to be held by us under the terms of a Bondholders' Agreement of 1st November, 1897, which was to be executed by you at the time of such deposit.

Under this request, a deposit of such bonds has been made with us, representing over three-fourths of the total issue, which we are now prepared to deposit with the Depositary, to be stamped as assenting to the proposed Plan of Reorganization.

If that Plan be declared operative with reference to the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company bonds, it will (unless by consent of the Reorganization Managers and upon such terms as they may impose) only inure to the benefit of those holders who assent prior to the 16th day of August, 1898, to the terms we have secured for them.

Thereafter, it will be necessary for those who have not assented to protect their interests, without any aid from those who have assented.

We will, until and including the 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1898, accept deposit of bonds which any holders who have not heretofore deposited may desire to deposit with us, under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement, and we will add such bonds to the number of those deposited as assenting to the Plan of Reorganization. After that date we will receive no more bonds for deposit.

If the Plan be declared inoperative, your bonds will be held and dealt with by us under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement.

London, July 28th, 1898.

Brown, Shipley & Co.

HOLDERS IN THIS COUNTRY MAY AVAIL OF THE ABOVE BY DEPOSITING THEIR BONDS WITH US, AND WE RECOMMEND THEIR DOING SO PROMPTLY.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
Alexander Brown & Sons,
Baltimore, Md.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.
SINKING FUND.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this eighth day of August, 1898, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at eleven o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-three (23) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz., numbers:

227	365	632	1004	1141	1637
231	511	668	1020	1154	1883
236	572	816	1047	1431	1986
272	585	867	1111	1609	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the first day of September, 1898, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with supplemental deed of trust of February 27th, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

New York, August 8th, 1898.
A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Company.
CHAS. E. HUMPHREYS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this eighth day of August, 1898.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DIVIDENDS.

184th Dividend.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, July 28, 1898.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, August 10th, to stockholders of record on August 1, 1898.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of August 10.
J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 15. The transfer books will be closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15 inclusive.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$261,649,974
Gold reserve	189,556,823
Net silver	11,625,392
United States notes in the Treasury	47,577,908
Treasury notes of 1890	4,602,423
Total receipts this day	2,271,166
Total receipts this month	12,745,216
Total receipts this year	56,592,824
Total expenditures this day	2,590,000
Total expenditures this month	15,661,000
Total expenditures this year	89,924,475
Deposits in National banks	60,154,388
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	409,480
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,697,580
Customs	542,598
Miscellaneous	80,986

Importation of Gold.

Lazard Frères received yesterday $325,000 of the new gold importations. It came on the steamship Etruria.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of the following Bonds, Stocks, and Coupons:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Bonds, Loan of 1853, Extended to 1935 at Four Per Cent.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 100-Year Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1872, Due March 1, 1902.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Six Per Cent. Loan of 1874, Due May 1, 1910.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan of 1879, Due April 1, 1919. (Account Parkersburgh Branch Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Five Per Cent. Bonds, Loan of 1885 (Account Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company).

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Four and One-half Per Cent. Terminal Mortgage Bonds of 1894.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Sterling Four and One-half Per Cent. Loan of 1883, Philadelphia Branch.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Sterling Five Per Cent. Loan of 1877, Due June 1, 1927 (Account Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago R. R. Co.).

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. First Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. Second Preferred Stock.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Common Stock.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Extended to 1946 at Four Per Cent.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Co. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, Due July 1, 1898.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Akron and Chicago Junction R. R. Co. Preferred Stock.

Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, appertaining to any of the above named bonds except those of the Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Company.

Over 93½ PER CENT. of the above-named outstanding bonds, and over 73 PER CENT. of the above-named stocks, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said Plan is declared operative.

The time for further deposits of the above-named bonds and stocks, without additional charge, has been EXTENDED TO AND INCLUDING AUGUST 20, 1898, after which date (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of said bonds and stocks will be accepted ONLY UPON A CASH PAYMENT OF TWO PER CENT. OF THE PAR VALUE OF BONDS, AND AN ADDITIONAL CASH PAYMENT OF $2 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED.

Unpaid coupons (and claims for interest on registered bonds) matured prior to July 1, 1898, must be deposited on or before August 20, 1898. After that date, deposits of such coupons (or claims for interest) will be accepted, if at all, only upon such terms as the undersigned may impose.

New York, August 3, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
SPEYER BROTHERS,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y, H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13898	18897	32127	37685	45410
226	7654	13925	18987	32194	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18988	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13958	18980	32268	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
309	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14085	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14088	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
613	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45888
618	8106	14174	19267	32778	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8188	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19506	33028	38495	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
888	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1140	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8368	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8385	14521	20376	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2108	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2206	8422	14685	20478	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46668
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2255	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2268	8636	14811	20605	33621	39114	46807
2289	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2388	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
3058	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3088	8936	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14906	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39446	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7264	18583	18745	31810	37641	45858	53208
7287	18710	18780	31826	37643	45341	53211
7294	18744	18791	31830	37645	45347	53212
7305	18794	18814	31851	37646	45370	53251
7505	18795	18829	31922	37575	45387	
7530	18797	18885	32084	37624	45390	
7531	18808	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	18814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
19,400	Am. Sug. Refs.	140	140⅛	139⅜	139⅝
990	Am. Tobacco	128	129⅛	127⅞	129⅛
60	A., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
670	A., T. & S.F. pf.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½
540	Bay State Gas	4	4½	4	4
6,080	Brook. R. T.	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61⅜
13,450	C., B. & Q.	113⅛	118⅜	112⅞	118⅜
12,990	C., M. & S. P.	104⅛	104⅜	103⅝	104⅛
4,740	C., R. I. & P.	101½	102	101	102
20	C., St. P., M. & O.	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
80	Central of N. J.	92	92½	92	92½
210	Ches. & Ohio	23½	24¼	23¼	24¼
30	Chi. Gt. West.	15½	15½	15½	15½
180	Gen. Electric	40½	40⅝	40	40¼
2,960	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅜	55⅝	56⅛
1,570	Manhattan	107⅞	108⅛	107½	107⅝
2,230	Mo. Pacific	37⅝	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞
10	Nat. Lead	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
520	Nor. Pacific	31½	31⅝	81	31⅝
1,710	Nor. Pacific pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74	74⅝
2,700	People's Gas	100⅝	101⅝	100⅝	101⅛
60	Reading	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Southern	9	9	9	9
100	Southern pf.	9	9	9	9
270	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
60	Union Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25¼
2,260	Union Pac. pf.	63⅞	64	63½	63⅝
30	U. P., D. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
280	U. S. Rubber	41⅝	41⅝	41	41½
2,860	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅝	70⅝	68⅛	70⅝
30	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
230	West. Union	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94⅝
77,620					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$3,000	C. & O. 4½s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
3,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½
$10,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,888	1,888	1,850
4th week July	$376,038	$338,356	$356,051
Month	1,143,725	1,099,659	1,068,154
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
4th week July	98,115	99,140	77,265
Month	286,159	292,509	247,324
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
4th week July	$94,471	$72,861	$106,308
From Jan. 1	2,680,715	2,473,635	2,398,356
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week July	$24,592	$28,331	$26,686
From Jan. 1	843,285	647,201	610,568
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week July	$41,612	$47,071	$41,867
Month July	119,065	124,824	124,159
From Jan. 1	848,537	778,683	858,317
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,346	4,367	4,367
4th week July	$661,158	$680,438	$508,005
Month	1,887,536	1,840,361	1,708,604
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for June—			
Gross earnings	234,465	216,820	210,263
Operating ex.	174,198	159,437	158,418
Net earnings	60,267	56,883	51,845
Charges	53,730	53,453	51,405
Surplus	6,537	3,430	440
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,428,340	1,318,438	1,337,427
Net earnings	330,921	315,969	325,601
Surplus	9,744	*3,020	†18,357

*Deficit. †Surplus.

GREAT NORTHERN for month July—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
St. P. M. & M. leased lines	$1,410,374	$1,447,001	*$36,627
Eastern Ry. of Minn.	213,346	165,589	†47,757
Mon. Cent. Ry.	165,289	166,227	*938
Total for system	1,789,011	1,778,820	†10,191

*Decrease. †Increase.

OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for June—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$549,807	$417,222	$371,113
Operating ex.	315,226	252,892	245,345
Net earnings	234,581	164,330	125,768
For the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	6,895,393	4,691,978	......
Net earnings	2,941,978	1,896,877	......
Surplus	963,855	......	......
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for June—			
Gross earnings	282,888	270,594	264,842
Ex. excl. taxes	225,004	238,624	221,459
Net earnings	57,884	31,970	43,383
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,816,625	1,584,201	1,462,282
Net earnings	564,012	403,379	248,308
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for June—			
Gross earnings	250,180	228,272	256,531
Operating ex.	168,931	176,485	149,019
Net earnings	81,249	51,787	107,512
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	3,245,937	2,954,774	3,186,081
Net earnings	1,103,134	911,828	952,120

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	..	.09
Alpha Con.	.08	..
Andes	.05	.04
Belcher	.11	.12
Best & Belcher	.14	.15
Bullion	.01	..
Caledonia	..	.18
Challenge Con.	.12	.12
Chollar	.18	.19
Confidence	.85	.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	.37
Crown Point	.07	.06
Gould & Curry	.18	.06
Hale & Norcross	.65	.65
Justice	.06	.07
Kenutuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.10	.12
Occidental	.52	.55
Ophir	.17	.23
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.15	.18
Savage	.09	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.50	.51
Silver Hill	.10	.09
Standard	1.60	1.50
Union Con.	.18	.21
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.19

Silver bars, 58½c; Mexican dollars, 46@46½c; drafts, sight, 15c; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Anaconda	37	40	37	40
Anchoria	71	71½	67	71
Argentum	20	22½	20⅞	21¼
Battle Mountain	34½	35⅛	35	35
Columbine Victor	16½	18	15	18
Consolidated	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
El Paso	8½	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
Elkton	100½	100¾	98⅝	98⅝
Gibson	19½	20	19⅝	20
Gold Coin	98⅝	98⅜	96⅝	96
Gold King	58	59	55	59
Golden Fleece	23	25	22	25
Garfield	11½	12	11½	11⅞
Isabella	22⅝	24	22	23⅞
Independence	50	51	47	48
Jackpot	8½	8⅝	7⅝	8
Jefferson	50	51	7	10
Lillie	97¼	99¼	99	99¼
Matoa	22	22⅝	22¼	22⅞
Moon Anchor	98	98¼	97⅝	97⅞
Pharmacist	3⅜	..	3	3⅜
Portland	120½	121½	118	119
Rawlings	21⅛	22	21	21½
Rose	11½	12¾	11½	12½
Union	12½	14	13	13½
Work	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 8, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	108	10	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	......
27¼	27½	2,285	American Cotton Oil	28	28⅛	27¼	27½	− ½
82	82½	510	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	82½	82½	82	82	− ⅜
29¼	29¾	2,775	Am. Malting Co.	27½	29¾	27½	29¾	+2
83¾	84	1,550	Am. Malting Co. pf.	80½	83¾	80½	83¾	+3¾
135	140	9	American Express	137	137	135	135	......
13¾	13⅞	4,110	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	− ¼
38	38½	1,800	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	38	38	− ½
139¼	139⅜	25,201	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	139⅞	140⅛	139¼	139⅜	+ ⅝
114½	114¾	110	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+1¼
96	96½	170	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1½
128⅞	129	14,170	American Tobacco	128	129⅛	127⅞	128⅞	+1⅛
130½	133	112	Am. Tobacco pf.	131	131	131	131	+ ½
11	..	50	Ann Arbor	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	......
37¾	38	402	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	38	37½	38	+1
13⅛	14	1,353	At., T. & S. F.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	......
35¾	35½	15,405	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅝
38½	39	300	Am. Steel & Wire	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ⅜
89½	89¾	500	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	89½	89	89½	......
16	17½	350	Baltimore & Ohio	17	17	17	17	+3
4	4½	2,845	Bay State Gas	4½	4½	4	4	......
61½	61¾	23,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	60⅝	61⅝	60⅝	61⅝	+1½
127	128	160	Brooklyn Union Gas	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ½
12	12¾	100	Bruns. City	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
66	67	50	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	......
54⅝	54½	1,190	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
24	24½	20,396	Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	24⅜	23¼	24	+ ½
118¼	118½	83,402	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	112⅞	118⅜	112	118¼	+ ⅞
58½	58¾	400	Chi. & East. Ill.	58½	58½	58¼	58½	+ ½
107½	108½	600	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107½	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	......
15½	15⅝	4,895	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
40½	41½	314	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	41	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+ ¼
28¾	29⅞	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	29	29½	29	29½	+ ½
83	86	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	85	85	85	85	+4½
103⅞	104	45,361	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	104	104⅜	103½	104	+ ½
152½	153¼	102	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	153¼	153	153	153	......
134	134½	6,960	Chicago & Northw.	134½	135	132½	134	− ½
101⅜	102	88,959	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	101½	102⅛	100⅝	101⅞	+1
28	30	170	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
44¼	44½	9,390	C., C., C. & St. L.	42½	44½	42½	44½	+1½
14½	14¾	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	......
170	..	67	Cleve. & Pitts	174	174	174	174	......
22½	23	1,510	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21	22¾	21	22¾	+3½
..	75	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	65	65	65	65	......
198½	199¼	225	Consolidated Gas	199	199	199	199	......
90⅝	92	15	Consolidated Ice pf.	92	92	92	92	......
108	109	325	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1½
51	51½	1,720	Denver & R. G. pf.	51	51½	50⅝	51	+ ¼
17	17½	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	17	17	17	17	− ⅜
58	60	300	Detroit Gas	58½	58⅝	58½	58⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	13⅞	710	Erie	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
36⅝	36½	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36½	+ ⅝
18	19	300	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1
40	40½	1,730	General Electric	40½	40½	40	40	− ¼
131½	132	129	Great Northern pf.	131½	131½	131½	131½	......
25⅞	25½	630	Hawaiian Sugar	25⅝	25½	25¼	25½	+ ½
109¼	109½	4,340	Illinois Central	108¼	109½	108	109	+ ½
62	62½	3,590	Illinois Steel Co.	59⅝	62½	59⅝	62	+2½
9½	9¾	100	Iowa Central	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	......
36	37	100	Iowa Central pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
5½	6½	256	Kanawha & Michigan	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅜
16¾	17¼	100	K. C., Pitth. & Gulf	17	17	17	17	......
53⅝	55	945	Laclede Gas	53¾	54	53¾	54	+ ½
96	96½	200	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¾
14¾	15	20	Lake Erie & West.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	......
73½	74	460	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72⅞	73½	72⅞	73½	+1⅜
58	65	300	Long Island	55	55	55	55	+ ½
55⅞	56	12,357	Louisville & Nashville	56	56½	55⅝	55⅞	+ ½
107½	107¾	7,640	Manhattan Con	107⅝	108¼	107¼	107⅝	− ⅜
157½	158½	1,600	Metropolitan St. Ry.	158	159	158	158½	+ ½
108⅝	109¼	110	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	+ ¾
89½	90	100	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+ ¾
61	62	1,100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	59½	61½	59½	61½	+2
75½	75¾	906	Minnesota Iron	74½	75⅝	74½	75¼	+ ½
85½	85¾	1,620	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	85½	85¾	85½	85½	......
37⅞	38	10,235	Missouri Pacific	37½	38	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅜
27½	28	200	Mobile & Ohio	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
31	31½	900	National Biscuit	31½	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
96½	98½	130	National Biscuit pf.	96½	98	96½	98	......
36⅞	37	1,210	National Lead Co.	37½	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	− ½
110	111½	200	National Lead Co. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅝
6½	7	100	National Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6½	6½	......
6½	7	100	National Starch	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ¾
92	92¾	370	New Jersey Central	92	92½	92	92	......
69½	69¾	8,455	New York Air Brake	71	73½	67½	69¾	+3¾
119¾	120	10,399	New York Central	120	120½	119	120	+ ½
14½	16	10	Norfolk & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	......
55	55¼	3,870	Norfolk & West. pf.	55	55⅝	55	55¼	+ ¼
6⅞	7	1,150	North American	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	− ½
81¼	81⅝	15,905	Northern Pacific	81	81½	81	81¼	+ ½
74½	74⅝	12,129	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅛	74⅞	74¼	74⅝	+ ⅝
15⅞	16	3,245	Ontario & Western	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½
53	54	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	53	53	52⅝	53	+ ½
73	74	310	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ¼
37	38	2,369	Pacific Coast	35½	37	35½	37	+1½
57	60	160	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	58	58	58	58	+1
31¾	32	2,240	Pacific Mail	31⅝	32	31½	32	+ ⅝
118⅝	119½	18,135	Pennsylvania R. R.	118	119⅝	118	118⅝	+ ⅝
101	101½	19,222	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅝	101⅝	100½	101	+ ½
44	45	800	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	44	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅞
65½	66½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66	66	66	66	......
191	191½	32	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	192	192	192	192	......
18	18⅜	3,630	Reading	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
43	43¼	2,460	Reading 1st pf.	43½	43½	43	43	− ¼
21¼	21⅝	720	Reading 2d pf.	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
66	68	100	Rio Grande West pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	......
60⅝	60¾	350	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	61	61	60⅝	60⅝	+1⅝
19	20	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	......
7⅝	7¾	270	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
65½	66	380	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	65½	66	65½	66	− ½
30⅝	31	925	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	30½	30⅞	30½	30⅝	......
5⅝	6	420	St. Louis Southw.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+ ½
12	12¼	820	St. Louis Southw. pf.	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ½
25½	27½	900	St. Paul & Duluth	24	26¾	24	26¾	+2¾
162	163	850	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	162	162	162	162	− ½
84⅞	85⅛	3,445	St. Paul & Omaha	84½	85¼	84⅞	85⅛	+ ⅞
153	160	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	154	154	154	154	+2
21½	22	1,690	Southern Pacific	21	21½	21	21½	+1¼
8¾	9	820	Southern Railway	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ½
33⅝	33¼	5,295	Southern Railway pf.	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
5¼	5¾	44	Standard R. & T.	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	......
26⅞	27	3,220	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ½
13	13¼	2,620	Texas Pacific	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅝
25⅝	25¾	6,025	Union Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
63⅝	63¾	18,569	Union Pacific pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63½	63¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	5¼	1,155	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5	− ⅝
7⅝	8	3,025	United States Leather	7½	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅝
70⅝	70⅞	31,375	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅝	70¾	68	70⅝	+2¼
41¼	41½	9,467	United States Rubber	41⅝	42	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅛
98¾	99¼	2,206	U. S. Rubber pf.	99½	99½	98⅝	99⅛	− ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	400	Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	......
20⅝	20⅝	1,845	Wabash pf.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
92	..	300	West Chicago Street	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	+ ¼
94¼	94½	2,711	Western Union Tel.	94⅝	94⅝	94	94¼	......
Sales.		513,828						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col., H. V. & T.	4⅝	5½	N. Y. & N. H.	190	192
3s, 1918, when is'd.	104⅝	105	C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
3s, 1918, small, when issued	104½	105½	Com. Cable	170	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Coal	40	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36	38
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½	Consol. Ice	38	39	Norfolk So.	60	68
4s, r., 1925	127¾	128½	Del., L. & W.	150	152½	Ont. Mining	4	5
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128½	Den. & R. G.	12¼	13	Oregon S. L.	29	31
5s, r., 1904	112	113	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	85	89
5s, c., 1904	112	113	*E. E. Il. of N. Y.	130	135	Penn. Coal	340	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	*E. E. Il. of Bkln.	122	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Peo. & East.	3½	6
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Ev. & T. H.	25½	28	P., Ft. W. & C.	171	..
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	53	55	Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Ft. Wth. & R. G.	11	12½	Quicksilver	1¾	..
American Coal	120	140	Homestake	52	..	Quicksilver pf.	5	8
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	30	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	100	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¼	6¾	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Rio Gr. W.	28	29½
Buff., R. & P.	27	29	K. & D. M. pf.	17	19	St. Paul & Dul.	89	95
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Sil. bull. certfs.	58½	59½
Canadian Pacific	82¼	84	King. & Pem.	4¼	9¾	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Central Pacific	16½	17	Lake Shore	196	200	Third Avenue	175	178
Chi. & Alton	159½	..	Manhattan Beach	3	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	20
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Md. Coal pf.	45	52	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Chi. Gt. W., Deb.	71	74	Mexican Central	5	5¼	U. S. Express	42	44
Chi., Ind. & L.	9½	10½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	1	Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	..
Chi. & N. W. pf.	175½	..	Mich. Central	28½	29	W. & L. E., $2 asst. paid	1¾	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr.	7½	8½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	W. & L. E. pf., $3 asst. paid	12¼	13
C., L. & W. pf.	40	49	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..			
C. C. & I. Dev.	¼	¼	Mo., K. & T.	11½	11¾			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Morris & Essex	173	175			
Colorado Midland	4	6¼	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	83			
Col. Mid. pf.	14	16½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	16	30			
Col. & H. Coal	4	5¼	New Cent. C.	35	42			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,368,700	$144,700	$27,300	$198,800	$155,000	$2,461,100
Colonial	100,000	716,200	17,100	58,000	141,200	......	837,400
Columbia	300,000	1,721,000	102,000	90,000	173,000	277,000	1,993,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,135,700	61,200	71,300	409,000	......	1,556,900
14th Street	100,000	691,500	26,700	98,300	150,000	......	866,800
Franklin Nat.	200,000	374,200	60,400	2,000	84,800	......	410,000
Gansevoort	200,000	658,100	25,000	37,960	25,900	19,800	495,500
Hamilton	200,000	1,187,300	59,900	65,100	54,800	......	1,179,200
Hide and L. N.	500,000	2,057,000	284,800	120,200	162,400	......	1,637,600
Home	100,000	433,800	92,700	43,100	94,100	29,300	570,800
Hudson River	200,000	1,158,000	28,000	57,000	90,000	......	1,056,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,294,200	63,400	98,700	98,800	151,200	1,593,500
Mutual	200,000	906,800	24,400	108,700	155,900	1,800	879,000
19th Ward	100,000	575,400	19,800	89,200	104,500	900	764,300
Plaza	100,000	988,800	42,100	61,800	324,600	......	1,163,300
Riverside	100,000	673,000	8,900	29,800	71,700	......	645,700
State	100,000	1,406,000	64,000	32,000	23,000	148,000	1,575,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,158,200	21,700	79,500	90,400	124,900	1,485,800
23d Ward	100,000	691,000	23,100	84,000	61,100	55,600	820,200
Union Square	200,000	1,865,800	149,400	172,200	353,400	......	2,320,000
Yorkville	100,000	1,018,500	124,600	83,600	108,400	78,100	1,194,000
Astor National	300,000	1,295,200	279,500	180,000	258,000	......	1,549,200
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,011,300	28,900	70,900	104,000	85,000	1,128,200
Broadway	100,000	1,251,000	24,500	144,300	239,600	......	1,504,700
Brooklyn	300,000	1,220,100	85,500	41,000	186,600	48,900	1,286,300
8th Ward	100,000	295,000	16,100	21,700	45,900	3,500	249,700
5th Avenue	100,000	510,100	26,700	24,500	50,100	15,300	472,600
Fulton	200,000	802,500	56,800	30,200	187,100	......	804,800
Kings County	150,000	570,200	26,000	27,800	91,100	......	554,000
Manfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,078,200	224,600	262,700	457,600	......	2,602,900
Mechanics'	500,000	2,363,900	92,800	99,000	164,000	......	2,270,800
Mech. and Trdrs'	100,000	848,600	62,100	41,700	135,700	57,600	996,000
Nassau National	300,000	3,824,000	274,000	287,000	607,000	70,000	4,361,000
National City	300,000	2,244,000	225,000	336,000	353,000	108,000	2,727,000
North Side	100,000	688,800	10,500	54,100	218,300	600,000	1,346,000
People's Bank	100,000	659,000	44,700	28,800	92,400	39,500	740,100
Queens County Bk (L. I. City)	100,000	1,757,700	114,800	136,200	355,800	140,000	2,323,000
Schermerhorn	100,000	466,000	34,800	22,300	159,800	......	583,700
17th Ward	100,000	411,500	8,000	31,400	85,500	......	352,600
Sprague National	200,000	1,021,800	104,800	14,100	265,000	14,000	1,040,000
26th Ward	100,000	369,900	5,800	12,100	82,800	1,200	375,500
Union	100,000	294,500	9,700	10,500	31,300	40,000	345,300
Wallabout	100,000	484,100	12,000	37,600	167,400	32,200	651,800
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,237,100	122,400	217,300	497,200	1,406,300	6,057,300
Hud. Co. N., J. C.	250,000	1,926,200	108,800	67,500	217,800	245,200	1,900,500
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,207,800	57,600	46,400	461,300	......	1,375,500
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	811,000	30,400	67,300	101,700	128,800	871,400
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,296,700	98,900	35,500	155,600	22,000	1,367,800
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	824,100	33,500	12,500	62,400	126,200	757,800
Bank of Stat. Is.	25,000	536,300	19,100	30,000	109,700	700	501,800
1st Nat., Stat. Is.	100,000	538,300	12,700	28,700	124,300	......	538,300
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co Scrip
15,000 99
9,000 .... 98½
1,000 99

Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s
118,000 .... 72½
220,000 .... 72¼
12,000 .... 72⅜
5,000 .... 72¼
15,000 .... 72½
60,000 .... 72⅜
1,000 .... 72¼
5,000 .... 72½
15,000 .... 72¼
13,000 .... 72½

Gen 4s
22,000 .... 95½
56,000 .... 95⅜
16,000 .... 95½
5,000 .... 95⅝
20,000 .... 95⅞
4,000 .... 95⅜

Atlantic & Danville 1st
2,000 99
8,000 99

B & O Con 5s, 1988
2,000 .... 118½

Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
10,000 114
10,000 .... 114½
1,000 114

B & O Southwn 1st, Guaranteed
10,000 .... 102½
5,000 .... 102¼

Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
18,000 104
21,000 .... 104¼

Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
3,000 115

Buff R & P G M 5s
5,000 .... 108½

Canada So 1st 5s
2,000 .... 108½

Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
27,000 .... 90¼
18,000 .... 90½
12,000 .... 90½
5,000 .... 90¼
9,000 .... 90½
22,000 .... 90⅝
8,000 .... 90½

Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
10,000 .... 42½
7,000 43
8,000 42

Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc
1,000 .... 12¾

Ches & O Gen 4½s
10,000 .... 87¼
1,000 .... 87⅛
4,000 .... 87⅜
10,000 .... 87⅛
30,000 .... 87⅜
8,000 .... 87½
38,000 .... 87⅜
10,000 .... 87⅞
5,000 88
1,000 .... 87⅞
9,000 88

Ches & Ohio Con 5s
4,000 .... 115½

Chic, B & Q 5s, S F
2,000 .... 108½

Chic, B & Q Conv 5s
55,000 .... 115¼
18,000 .... 115¾

Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
5,000 108

Chicago & Erie 1st
5,000s20f 118

Chic, G L & C Co 1st
1,000 .... 105½

Chic, M & St Paul, H & D Div 7s
1,000 .... 129½

Chic, Mil & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s
5,000s20f 116½

Chic & Northwestern Gen 3½s
5,000 108

25-Year Deb 5s
1,000 109

Chic & Northwestern, Registered Gold 7s
8,000 .... 114⅝

Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
5,000 105

C, St P, M & O Cons
1,000 .... 135½

Clev, C, Chic & St L, Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000 90

Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid
8,000 .... 80¼
20,000 81

Col Midland 2-4s
1,000 65

Denver & Rio Grande 4s
5,000s20f 96¼
8,000 .... 96½
3,000 .... 96⅜
10,000s20f 96⅜
11,000s20f 96⅜
5,000 .... 96⅜
8,000 97
5,000s20f 96¾

Detroit City Gas 5s
20,000 93
10,000 .... 92¾
12,000 93
10,000 .... 93¼
5,000 .... 93⅛
10,000 .... 93½

Det, Mack & M L G
6,000 18
4,000 .... 18½
2,000 19

Erie Gen Lien 4s
21,000 76
20,000 .... 75⅞
12,000 .... 75½
10,000 .... 75¼

Erie 4s, Prior Bds
8,000 .... 93¾
10,000 .... 93½

Evans & T H Gen 5s
1,000 85

Ft Wth & D C 1st
16,000 74

Ft Wth & R Gde 1st 3-4s
5,000 .... 63¼
5,000 .... 63½
8,000 .... 63¾
10,000 64
5,000 .... 63⅞

Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
5,000 .... 96⅞
8,000 97

Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
2,000 106

Green Bay & W Deb, B
50,000 5
5,000 .... 5¼
5,000 .... 5½
5,000 .... 5⅜

Hous, E & W Tex 5s
2,000 94

H & Tex Cen G M 4s
5,000 .... 81¼
9,000 .... 81½
5,000 .... 81⅜
5,000 82

Ill Cent 4s, 1951
1,000 .... 109½

Illinois Central, St Louis Div 3½s
15,000 94
5,000 .... 94¼

Western Line 1st 4s
1,000 .... 108½

Int & Gt N 2d Mtge
1,000 90

Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000 80

Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st
4,000 .... 74½

Lehigh Val, Penn Col 5s
5,000 104

Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented
5,000 101

Louisville, Ev & St L, Consol 1st 5s, Trust Co Certfs
10,000 40

Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
50,000 .... 91¼

Met St Ry Gen 5s
6,000 114
2,000 .... 113¾
9,000 114

Mex Inter 1st 4s
9,000 .... 77½
8,000 .... 77⅝

Mil, L S & Wn 1st
1,000 .... 135½

Mo, Kan & East 1st
1,000 .... 99¾
3,000 100

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000 .... 90¼
15,000 .... 90⅜
5,000 .... 90⅝
18,000 .... 90½

Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
4,000 .... 63¾
17,000 64
2,000 .... 64¼
1,000 .... 64½
2,000 .... 64¼
3,000 64

Mo, Kans & T of Tex 5s
18,000 .... 85⅝

Missouri Pac Cons
1,000 .... 105⅞
35,000 106

Mo Pac Trust 5s
60,000 85
5,000 .... 85½

Missouri Pac 3d
3,000 112
1,000 111

Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s
5,000 100

Mobile & Ohio Gen 4s
10,000 .... 80½
6,000 81

Nash, C & St L Con
18,000 103
2,000 .... 103¼

N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Sh Col 3½s
12,000 .... 95⅞
20,000 96

Registered
25,000 94

N Y Central & Hudson, Mich Cent Col 3½s
3,000 .... 94⅞
10,000 .... 94¼
12,000 .... 94⅜
10,000 .... 94¼
50,000 .... 94½
10,000 .... 94¾

N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
2,000 .... 100⅝

N Y, Sus & Wn G M
1,000 .... 89⅞

Nor & W Gen Mtge
1,000 122

Norf & Wn Ry Con 4s
5,000 .... 86¼
60,000 .... 87¼
5,000 87
42,000 .... 87¼
16,000s20f 87¼
60,000 .... 87⅛
25,000 .... 87½
4,000 .... 87¼

Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
77,000 .... 65¼
500 65
1,000 .... 65⅜
15,000 .... 65½
27,000 .... 65⅝
10,000s20f 65⅝
64,000 .... 65½
5,000 .... 65⅝

Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
124,000 .... 100¼
5,000 .... 100⅜

Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000 .... 103½

Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000 107

Ohio Southern 1st
3,000 .... 84¼
5,000 .... 84½

Oregon R & Nav 4s
6,000s20f 98¾
5,000 .... 98⅝
2,000 100
27,000 99

Oregon Short Line 6s
12,000 .... 126½
9,000 127

Oregon Short Line, Inc B & Col Trust
5,000 58
8,000s20f 58
10,000s10f 57⅞
1,000 58
10,000s20f 57⅞
10,000 58

Peoria & Eastern 1st
5,000 77
10,000 .... 76½
5,000 .... 76⅝
6,000 .... 76⅞
7,000 77
8,000 .... 77¼
5,000 .... 77⅛

Pittsburg & West 1st
1,000 .... 92¼
5,000 92

Pittsburg & West 5s
5,000 .... 49¼

Reading Co Gen 4s
5,000 .... 83⅞
10,000 84
35,000 .... 83¾
20,000 .... 83⅞
28,000 84
4,000 .... 83¾
25,000 .... 83⅝
5,000 .... 83⅝
12,000 .... 83⅞
2,000 84

Rich & Danv 6s
1,000 .... 122¼

Rio Grande Wn 1st
11,000 90

St L & Ir M Gen 5s
5,000 100
10,000 .... 99¾

St L & San Fran 4s
4,000 .... 79⅝
1,000 .... 79⅝
2,000 .... 79⅞
5,000 .... 79⅝
14,000 .... 79½
5,000s20f 79⅝
2,000 .... 79⅝
5,000 .... 79¾
1,000 .... 79⅞
8,000 .... 79⅝

St L & S F G M 6s
5,000 .... 118⅝
4,000s20f 119
3,000 .... 119¼

St L & S F G M 5s
5,000 .... 105⅝
4,000s20f 106
1,000 106

St L & San Fran, Southwn Div 5s
8,000 .... 96⅝
5,000 97

St L Southwn 1st
10,000 .... 80½
2,000s20f 80⅜
4,000 .... 80⅝
1,000 .... 80¾
3,000 .... 80½
10,000s20f 80½
5,000 .... 80⅜
10,000s20f 80⅝
6,000 .... 80½

St L Southwn 2d Inc
10,000 .... 32⅝
5,000 .... 32½

San An & Ar Pass 4s
52,000 .... 69⅞

So Pac of Ariz 1st
11,000 108

Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 .... 98¼
11,000 .... 98⅛
5,000 98
14,000 .... 98⅛
5,000s3 98
1,000 .... 98⅛
15,000 98
10,000 .... 97½

Tex & N O Cons 5s
11,000 100

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 .... 107½

Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
67,000 .... 43½
15,000 .... 43⅜
1,000 .... 43½
33,000 .... 43⅜
23,000 .... 43⅝

Tol, St L & K Cy 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 90

Ulster & Del 1st 5s
4,000 .... 100½

Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs
80,000 .... 90½
1,000 91

Union Pacific 4s
219,000 .... 98¼
21,000 .... 98⅜
5,000 .... 98½
38,000 .... 98⅜
500 .... 98⅞
55,000 .... 98⅝

U P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
7,000 .... 76½
1,000 .... 76⅝
10,000 .... 76½
3,000 .... 76¼
7,000 76
10,000 .... 76¼
10,000 .... 76⅛
20,000 76

U S Leather Co 6s
2,000 116

Wabash 1st 5s
6,000 .... 111¼
4,000 .... 111½
2,000s15f 111½

Wabash 2d 5s
12,000 .... 89½
2,000 .... 89¾

Wabash Deb, Series B
10,000 .... 29½

West Shore Gtd 4s
4,000s20f 110

Wn N Y & Penn Inc
21,000 16

Wn N Y & Penn Gen
10,000 .... 58½
15,000 59
5,000 .... 58⅞

Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
1,000 113

Wheeling & L E 1st, Wheeling Div
20,000 108

Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000 .... 53½
5,000 54
5,000 .... 54½
8,000 .... 54½
5,000 .... 54½
10,000 .... 54¼
10,000 .... 54½
5,000 .... 54⅜
5,000 .... 54⅝
10,000 .... 54⅜
45,000 .... 54½
10,000 .... 54⅜
45,000 .... 54½
1,000 55
10,000 .... 54⅝
5,000 .... 54⅝
15,000 .... 54⅝
5,000 .... 54⅞
120,000 .... 54⅜
20,000 .... 54⅝
5,000 .... 54⅜
30,000 .... 54½
10,000 .... 54⅜
68,000 .... 54½
5,000 .... 54¼
5,000 54
5,000 .... 54⅛
20,000 54
19,000 .... 53¾
7,000 .... 53½
17,000 .... 53¾
6,000 54
10,000 .... 54¼
5,000 .... 54½
1,000 .... 54⅜
5,000 .... 54¼
4,000 .... 54⅜
19,000 54
5,000 .... 53⅞
16,000 .... 53⅞
8,000 54
7,000 .... 54¼
30,000 .... 54½
20,000 .... 54⅜
13,000 .... 54½
2,000 .... 54⅜
5,000 .... 54¼
30,000 .... 54½
14,000 .... 54⅜
10,000 .... 54½
20,000 .... 54⅜
5,000 .... 54⅜
10,000 .... 54½
50,000 .... 54⅜
10,000 .... 54½
5,000 .... 54¼

Total sales $5,722,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The market was strong to-day, with United Gas Improvement as the leading feature. The advance in this stock was exceedingly rapid, with a gain of 4 points over Saturday's closing, to-day's figures reaching 124. Electric and People's 4s and Philadelphia Traction were quite strong, advancing to the highest prices yet recorded for these investments. Union Traction was steady, from 19⅝ to 19⅞, and in good demand. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was strong, at 20½ to 20¾, with good buying by the houses which have been active in it of late. Storage Battery stocks were steady at the advance—preferred 41½, common 35. The Choctaws were a strong feature of the market, the preferred selling at 41, the common at 25⅝, the highest prices yet recorded for these stocks. Cambria Iron advanced a point, to 45. Pennsylvania advanced from 58⅞ to 59½. Welsbach went from 51 to 51½. Lehigh Valley from 20¼ to 21½.

The market continued strong and active all day, closing near the top, with the following bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	20¼	21½
Nor. Pac. com. tr. ctfs.	31⅝	31½
Nor. Pac. pf.	74½	74⅝
Pennsylvania	59½	59⅝
Reading tr. ctfs.	9 1-16	9⅛
Reading 1st pf.	..	21 11-16
Reading 2d pf.	10 9-16	10 11-16
St. Paul	104⅜	104⅜
Western New York & Penn.	3⅝	3⅞
Metropolitan Railway	158	159
Philadelphia Traction	93	93¼
Union Traction	19⅝	19⅞
Electric Storage	34½	34⅝
Electric Storage pf.	41½	42
United Gas Improvement	123½	123⅝
Welsbach Light	52	53
New Jersey Traction	49¼	50
Am. R. E. L.	2⅞	3
Marsden	5⅝	6
Penn. Mfg. 5s pf.	20½	20⅝
Choctaw	24½	24¾
Choctaw pf.	40⅝	41
Reading gen. 4s	83⅝	84
Electric & P. 4s	94	94¼
Equitable G. 5s	106⅝	107
Phila. Elect. 5s, tr. ctf.	103⅝	104
Cons. T., Pitts.	16	16¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	51½	52

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—To-day's market started off strong and active. The gains were not extensive, but quite general. Chicago Stock Yards, which gained 2 points Saturday, further advanced ¾, to 124¾, with ¼ reaction. Boston and Albany was up 1½, at 228, and New England preferred advanced the same amount, to 96½. Wisconsin Central 5s were heavy, and lost ¾, to 53⅞. Bell Telephone advanced ¾ to 278¾, losing the fraction later. New England Telephone was firm at 136. The rights on the new treasury stock to be sold to the New England Telephone stockholders at par are figured to be worth about $1.25 each. Tamarack was strong and up a point, at 157. Boston and Montana rose from 209½ to 210, but fell back again. Quincy was up ½, at 113½. Osceola gained ¼, to 50¼, losing the fraction. Wolverine advanced ½, to 24¾. The other copper shares held firm at about last week's closing prices.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	228	..
Boston & Lowell	224	225
Boston & Maine	164	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	124¼	124¾
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119	121
Fitchburg pf.	103½	105
Maine Central	133	..
Old Colony	192	194
West End	86¼	86½

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4⅝	4¾
Arnold	17⅛	17½
Atlantic	27½	28
Boston & Montana	209	209⅝
Butte & Boston	25⅛	25⅞
Calumet & Hecla	575	..
Centennial	15⅝	15½
Franklin	13	13½
Gold Coin Mines	..	.90
Osceola	..	50⅝
Quincy	113½	..
Santa Ysabel	..	5
Tamarack	..	158
Tecumseh	2¼	2½
Wolverine	24¾	25

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	278	279
Dominion Coal	22¼	23
Dominion Coal pf.	110½	111
Edison Electric Illuminating	183½	185
Erie Telephone	71	71¼
General Electric	40	40⅝
General Electric pf.	96	..
Illinois Steel	62	63
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21	22
New England Telephone	135½	..
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	191	192½
United States Oil	14¼	14⅝
United States Rubber	41¼	41⅝
Westinghouse Electric	29	30

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	3¼	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27½	28

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Biscuit common was active to-day, with a narrow range from 31¼ to 31½, the close being at 31⅝. The preferred was higher; it opened at 96⅝, touched 98, and closed at 97. Match opened at 140, but closed ⅛ lower. West Chicago account sold at 93½; regular, 93¼. Metropolitan receipts sold at 1¼.

Settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	27⅞
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	53½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	139⅞
National Biscuit Co. common	31⅝
National Biscuit Co. pfd.	97⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	32
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	36
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	23
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49
North Chicago Street Railroad	212
West Chicago Street Railroad	93½
South Side Elevated Railroad	50
Lake St. Elevated	12½
Lake-Street Elevated trust certificates	16
Street's W. S. Car Line	18¼
American Steel & Wire common	39
American Steel & Wire pf.	89½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Importers & Trad.	480
American Ex.	170	Irving	147½
Broadway	225	Leather Mfrs'	180
Central National	168	Mechanics'	170
Chatham	290	Mech. & Traders'	100
Chemical	3700	Merchants'	149
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	200	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Corn Exchange	278	Park	306
East River	130	Seaboard National	175
Garfield National	950	State of New York	102
German-American	112	West Side	275
Greenwich	165	Western National	143

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

West Chicago Street Railroad Company will pay a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on Aug. 15 at its New York and Chicago offices.

The semi-annual dividend, due Sept. 1, on the preferred capital stock of Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company, will then be payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

Michigan Peninsular Car Company will pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on its preferred capital stock on Aug. 27. The payment will be made at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 65 Cedar Street, New York, to complete dividend No. 9 and applying on account of dividend No. 10, past due.

Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. announce that on and after Sept. 1 the terms upon which the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, due Nov. 1, 1900, can be converted into the 4½ per cent. first consolidated mortgage bonds of the company will be changed so that the price to be paid for the 4½ per cent. bonds issued will be at the rate of 104 per cent. instead of 103 per cent.

RETIREMENT OF L. L. WHITE.

He Leaves the Stock Exchange for Life Insurance Work.

Loomis L. White, whose office was with F. W. Gilley, Jr., & Co., 1 Nassau Street, has transferred his seat in the Stock Exchange to William B. De Haven, and will in future devote his business energy to the bond and securities department of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. White's membership in the Exchange dated from July 3, 1856, but just after the civil war he left the Street on the dissolution of his firm, Worth, White & Co., to return and found with his son the firm of L. L. White & Co. In the eighties Mr. White was the chief broker of the "market mover," Addison Cammack. No member of the Stock Exchange has retired with a more honorable record or a greater host of cordial friends than Mr. White.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

PATRICK J. EGAN.—Patrick J. Egan of Brooklyn filed a petition in bankruptcy in New York yesterday. His liabilities are $46,430, and no assets. He is a salesman, and was in the lace business as P. J. Egan & Co. ten years ago. Attorneys, Epstein Brothers.

GEORGE N. MORTON.—Judgment for $8,046 was entered yesterday against George N. Morton, promoter, of 40 Wall Street, in favor of Moses R. Crow for balance due on two notes of $5,000 each. Mr. Morton has been active in promoting various enterprises in this and other cities in the past few years.

LOUIS EDWIN GRANGER.—Louis Edwin Granger filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities of $38,751 and no assets except a life insurance policy of $5,000 payable to his wife. The debts are due to persons in this city, Chicago, Boston, and other places, and extend from 1882 to 1898. His address was not given, but it is said he was formerly a theatrical manager in Chicago and San Francisco. Attorney, Thomas H. Smith.

OSCAR C. HENE & CO.—Frank R. Lewin has been appointed receiver for the firm of Oscar C. Hene & Co., cigar manufacturers at 1,327 Avenue A, by Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court in the suit brought a week ago by Mr. Lewin against the other two partners, Oscar C. Hene and Joseph Kraus, for a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Lewin contributed two-thirds of the capital of $30,000. He is authorized to complete any unfinished work now on hand and to continue the business until further orders of the court. The liabilities are $56,000.

JULIUS SINGER.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against Julius Singer, who keeps a café and restaurant at 1,023 Third Avenue, for $956 in favor of the John Kress Brewing Company. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that Mrs. Singer had a bill of sale of the place. Mr. Singer had been in business on Third Avenue for fourteen years. In 1892 he bought the building 1,023 Third Avenue, on leased ground, for $10,500, and spent, it is said, $6,500 on improvements. It is said he recently transferred this lease to Jennie Singer. Mr. Singer, in December, 1896, bought the restaurant at 296 Church Street, and spent considerable money on improvements, but gave it up a few weeks ago. At the restaurant 1,023 Third Avenue it was said yesterday that Mr. Singer had not been there since Saturday, July 30; that he went away on that afternoon and had not returned. No one seems to know where he is.

Out of Town.

RUSH CREEK GAS AND OIL COMPANY.—On the application of the National Supply Company Judge Badger of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday placed the Rush Creek Gas and Oil Company in the hands of Charles W. Klauser of Toledo, as receiver. The company was organized by Bremen (Ohio) capitalists with $100,000 capital, of which $20,000 has been paid up. An affidavit accompanying the petition says that the company has lost $12,000 and owes $18,364.75. The concern owns a gas plant at Bremen, in Fairfield County, and an oil plant at Joy. It furnished two towns with gas. The creditors will be paid in full.

Passenger Steamers Sold.

The passenger steamers Florence and Pokonsket, belonging to the Inter-State Steamboat Company, were sold yesterday at a receiver's sale at Bordentown, N. J. Both vessels were purchased by Paul W. Leongt of Philadelphia. The Florence brought $1,125 and the Pokonsket $12,500. The wharf property was purchased by Dr. James S. Gilbert of Bordentown for $3,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BOLZ, Hermann—The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	$1,257
BIMBERG, Bernard—E. L. Bowell, assignee	35
BENEDICT, John—H. H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.	27
BRILL, Abraham—I. Sommerfield	110
CHASE, William D.—F. Moore	146
COHEN, Louis—H. B. Claflin Company	340
DUNN, George W.—Edwin N. Doll	94
DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY—M. W. Fogg	1,670
GREENHUT, Ray G.—E. L. Anrich	128
HAWLEY, Frank W.—B. F. Kraft	20
HIGGINS, William F.—H. T. Foote	25
HAUSSER, Alphonse—J. Engel and others	118
IRELAND, J. de Coursey—Warren National Bank	177
JOHNSEN, Amund and Andrea—E. Karsch, (2 judgments)	276
LEHSTEN, Wittegind O.—E. C. Hazard and others	129
LA MURA, Federico—M. Mannella	111
LEVY, Isaac S.—A. Rosenthal	409
LOMBARD, William A.—National Bank of Commerce, New York	297
LEE, George A.—W. H. Faxon and another	577
MORTON, George N.—Moses R. Crow	8,046
MURPHY, Mary—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company	286
MURPHY, Mary—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company	419
MURPHY, Mary—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company	125
MANGIN, Michael J.—E. Nordlinger	516
NEUER, Peter—William L. Flanagan, as Director, &c.	816
NEGLEY, James S. and Grace—Aitken, Son & Co.	219
SMITH, Charles E. W.—W. Archibald	82
STEERS, Catherine E.—O. J. Stephens	212
SUMMERS, Patrick—H. Heinemann	235
SUMMERS, Patrick—The New York Veal and Mutton Company	240
SANDERS, Edward E.—J. Thedford	105
SHAUTZ, John S.—J. M. Bloomfield and another	99
THE INTER-STATE STEAMBOAT Company and Frederick B. Vandegrift—N. T. Bacon and another	104
THE ADAMANT MANUFACTURING Company of America—The Cole Coal Company	11
THORPE, John B.—H. I. Swinton	1,791
TROWBRIDGE, Samuel—C. H. Nicoll	[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sale of a Fifth Avenue Dwelling—Other Dealings Without Special Features.

A report was current yesterday to the effect that W. K. Aston had sold his residence, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on a lot 22.5 by 100, 608 Fifth Avenue, for about $110,000. Mr. Aston is out of the city, and no positive confirmation could be obtained from others mentioned in the report. Collins & Collins are said to be the purchasers.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Harris Moran the old buildings 107 to 111 Ludlow Street, 60 by 87.6. The buyer will erect two six-story tenements on the plot.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to B. Fischer & Co., for $75, all title and interest of Samuel Wright in the three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 3,116 and 3,118 Jerome Avenue, 50 by 100.

The sale of the Grenoble apartment house, in foreclosure, was adjourned for two weeks.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, James C. De La Mare, referee, Mott Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, frame stable. Due on judgment, $4,900.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 13 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 188 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 15.6 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; all title and interest of Giovanni Turini on May 19, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 239 to 243 Canal Street, to a six-story and basement brick store and lofts, 87.10 by 122.11; Jacob Lorillard of Westchester, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architect; cost, $30,000.

Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, the block, to a five-story brick car house and stable, 200 by 800; Metropolitan Street Railway Company of 621 Broadway, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $5,000.

Eighth Avenue, west side, extending from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth Street, to a three-story brick car house and stable, 200 and irregular, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 451 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement and baths; P. G. Heineman of 308 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 181 Stanton Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; F. Weintraub of 140 Rivington Street, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 10 Greene Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of Thomas Lewis, owner; E. G. Smith, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 8, 1898.

ACADEMY ST, s e corner of Naegle Av, runs e 10 to Sherman Creek x s w 11.8 to avenue x n 6; George F. Johnson to Daniel E. Seybel	200
BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 152d St, 149.11 to 151st St x100; Harriette L. Johnson to James E. Chandler	11,550
CRESTON AV, n e corner of 189th St, 54 x144x83.2x178.2; James T. Robertson to Charles A. Robertson and another	1
CRESTON AV, w s, 268.9 ft s of Burnside Av, 37.6x100; Ernest Wenigman and wife to Mary B. Whyte	2,800
GRAND BOULEVARD, s w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Julia Drought to John W. Butler	1
LOTS 295, 327, 412, 426, 437, 439, 470, map of Arden property; Matilda Fraser to Allan G. Macdonell	1
SEDGWICK AV, n w s, 514.7 ft n e of Perot St, 13.6x14x irregular; Katie M. Hanigan to Daniel S. Morrison	1,200
ST. ANN'S AV, 163, 25x98; Louis Wirth to Peter Ablass	23,000
UNION AV, e s, 84.8 ft s of 168th St, 50.1 x97.5x50x97.2; Henry Allen to Edward D. Farrell	1
WALNUT ST, s s, Lots 15 and 16, map of Village of Mount Eden, 100x100; Charles E. Lawson to Elbert O. Smith	1
WOODYCREST AV, w s, 206.10 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x93.1x15.11x92.8; William A. O'Hea and wife to Franklin J. Owen	1
6TH ST, 422 East, 27.8x98.8; Gustave L. Morgenthau and wife to Ludwig Heck and wife	5,500
13TH ST, n s, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3x irregular; Simon Adler and another to Harris Goldberg	13,500
14TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 24.8x103.3; Simon Adler and another to Harris Goldberg	15,000
14TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue D, 100x108, Unionport; Francis Murphy and another to Rachel Greer	2,000
75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100 x102.2; Peter Ablass and wife to Louis Wirth	22,000
121ST ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 100.11; James A. Dunn to Bertha Gants	15,500

Recorded Leases.

BRACKER, Rachel R., to Louis Teven; 97½ 7th St, 8 years	$2,840
HARRIOTT, Francis, and another to Donato Gallo; 5 Vandam St, 5 1-6 years	1,200
RHINELAND, William, and others, trustees, to Robert J. Hoguet; 13th St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years	500

Recorded Mortgages.

AMUNDSON, John A., to Ella F. Clark; 122 East 112th St, ½ year	$1,000
ABLASS, Peter, to Louis Wirth; 163 St. Ann's Av, installments	2,500
BOGART, John W., and others to Sarah A. Ely; w s of Lexington Av, 79 ft n of 26th St, 3 years	3,500
BRONNER, William, to Matthew Nicolino and others; w s of Doris Av, 128.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 months	650
CARROLL, Annie, to Rebecca Gilbert; n s of 131st St, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years	3,000
CASTROVERDE, Emilia A., to Daniel Levy; 332 West 28th St, 1 year	1,000
COHEN, Alfred N., to Louis V. Bell and another, trustees, &c.; 418 8th Av, n e corner of 31st St, 5 years	35,000
CONNOLLY, Mary J., to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of Turnpike Road, 108 ft from Washington St, 100x108 to Jackson St x13 to road leading to West Farms, &c.; also, Washington St, n w corner of turnpike road, 1 year	1,000
DEL DONNO, Marty and Domenico A., to Gregorio Di Lorenzo; e s of Simpson St, 172.11 ft n of Home St, 3 years	600
GERHARDS, Victor, to Emilia Schantz; 91 East 3d St, 2 years	700
GERAGHTY, Margaret, and others to Catharine E. Falvey; n s of 163d St, 81.3 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year	1,500
GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 13th St, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year	13,500
GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; s s of 14th St, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year	7,500
GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; n s of 13th St, 120.4 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year	14,000
GOLBERG, Harris, to Simon Adler and another; s s of 14th St, 120 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year	14,000
GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 180.8 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments	1,920
GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 155 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments	2,160
GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments	2,160
GREER, Rachel, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 14th St, 105.2 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, installments	2,160
LYNCH, Bridget, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Forrest Av, 25.1 ft n of 166th St, 1 year	3,000
MARSHALL, Sarah E., to Henry E. and John J. Pierrepont, executors, &c.; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 142d St, 3 years	25,000
PEET, Maud P., to Daniel E. Seybel; s e s of Prescott Av, 114.2 ft n e of Bolton Road, 3 years	2,000
RICE, Charlotte C., to John F. Steeves; e s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 5 months	3,000
RICE, Charlotte C., to Mary J. Steeves; e s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 5 months	3,000
RICE, Charlotte C., to Augustus B. Carrington; e s of Southern Boulevard, 50 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year	2,600
ROBERTSON, Charles A. and William H., to Benjamin F. Isherwood; n e corner of Creston Av and 189th St, 3 years	1,500
SCHUYLER, Cornelius B., to Almira Lawrence; Brookline Av, s s, extends from Webster to Decatur Avs, 1 year	1,200
TIFFANY, Henry D., to Mary A. Freeman; s w corner of Hoe St and 167th St, 3 years	3,000
TINKER, Henry C., to Sevilla Home for Children; s s of Leonard St, 149.7 ft w of West Broadway, 5 years	15,000
WEBSTER, Freeman F., to Charles B. Schaidner; part of Lot 683, map of Wakefield, 1 year	60
WHYTE, Mary B., to Ernest Wenigmann; w s of Creston Av, 268.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 1 month	1,850
WHYTE, Mary B., to Herman Mundheim; w s of Creston Av, 268.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 2 years	2,600
ZINTZ, George, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n e s of 3d St, 355 ft n w of Avenue D, 1 year	10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRADY, Charles B., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company	Nominal
GLOVER, William H., to Charles F. [illegible]	$300
GUGGENHEIMER, Elias, to [illegible]	9,000
SEVENTEENTH WARD BANK to Francis [illegible]	[illegible]
POWELL, Sarah H., to Noah W. Coleman, executors, &c.	200
WICK, Jacob, to Max Geller	9,900

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Jefferson St, 50x200; John Orford against John Bailey, owner; Frank Lawton, contractor	512
MONROE ST, 245; Julius Becker against John and Jerome Petschinsky, owner and contractor	72
18TH ST, 240 West; William W. Vaughan against the Colonial Brewing Company, owner; Walter M. Fernbach, contractor	1,400
62D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100; the Greater New York Artificial Stone Works Company against Eva Mandelstein, owner; Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor	450
72D ST, 446 East; Robert Plunkett against Mary L. G. Monaghan, owner; Thomas Monaghan, contractors	58
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Oscar A. Newman and William C. Farber, owners and contractors	200
135TH ST, n e corner of Rider Av, 26x70; Clarence Weissblatt against Michael E. Dwyer, owner and contractor	40
145TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John J. Brady against William C. Turner, owner; Peter McGuire, contractor	141
145TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100; Patrick Ryan against H. Nicholsburg, owner and contractor	72

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.
Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 193 ft w of 3d Av, 50.6x191x—x173.3; Moritz L. Ernst, with Etta Wolf, (thirteen payments)	$20,000

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

209TH ST, s s, 171 ft e of Amsterdam Av, —x—; 209th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, —x—; J. F. Sullivan, on George H. Chamberlain, to C. Hoffman, Jr.	$360

Lis Pendens.

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 280.6 ft n e of 167th St, 25x120.2x26.4x120; Salvatore M. De Pasquale and another against Sarah May, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Whalen & Dunn.

STEBBINS AV, n w s, 104.1 ft s w of Chisholm St, 25x90.11; Birkbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America against Michele Sansone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. H. Field & Deshon.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 145th St, 25x39x—x14; De Lagnel Berier against Clarence M. Fowler, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Berier.

24TH ST, 235 West; Augusta Samuels against Alwin Eisert, (specific performance;) attorney, L. H. Lewin.

32D ST, s s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Nathalie Krais and another, executors, &c., against John and Johanna Kroeder, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

38TH ST, n s, 127 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; Joseph W. Lawrence against Mary A. Wilder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2; James McCreery and others against Catherine H. Anderson and another, (action to declare property subject to a judgment, &c.;) attorney, E. G. Kremer.

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; William O'Haloran against Anselmo Brucki, (action to enforce mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hardy & Kennedy.

113TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Anna A. Brew and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Morris & Moses.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Held at the Court House of the Appellate Division, 111 Fifth Avenue. Opens at 10 A. M. Non-enumerated motions.

2—Townshend vs. Keenan.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Same vs. same.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Same vs. same.
8—Smyth vs. Parfitt.
9—Mayer vs. Alexander.
11—Smith vs. Unadilla Valley Ry. Co.
12—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
13—Henry vs. Salisbury.
15—Alcott vs. Vultee.
16—Ghee vs. Nor. Un. Gas Co.
17—Itzkowitz vs. Itzkowitz.
18—Hauscheld vs. Hauscheld.
19—People ex rel. Congregation Agudes Achim Aushei Babriosk vs. Lipshitz.
20—Yardum vs. Wolf.
21—In re Garvey.
24—Robinson vs. Bennett.
25—Weil vs. Auerbach.
26—Harris vs. Taylor.
27—Demarest vs. Coler.
28—Perkins vs. Kirkpatrick.
29—Murphy vs. Cowman.
30—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Metal Co.
31—Butler vs. Emmett.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
2—Motley vs. Fox.
3—Cosmopolitan Fashion Co. vs. Tillinghast.
4—Carl vs. Carl.
5—People ex rel Flanagan vs. Coler.
6—Goodrich vs. Sanderson.
7—Moore vs. Hendrick.
8—Sherry vs. Lee.
9—In re Acton Civil Polytechnic Institute.
10—Grenner vs. Grenner.
11—19th Ward Bk. vs. Dolan.
12—U. S. Trust Co. vs. Colvin.
13—Herd vs. George Lane & Son.
14—Marrie vs. Yorston.
15—Johnston vs. Robinson.
16—In re Yeardine.
17—In re Skidmore.
18—In re Clark.
19—In re Moerline.
20—In re McKay.
21—In re Vorsatz.
22—Boas vs. Miller Brothers & Co.
23—People ex rel. 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry R.R. Co. vs. Coler.
24—People ex rel. Appleby vs. Coler.
25—People ex rel. Cowdrey vs. Coler.
26—People ex rel. Jackson vs. Coler.
27—In re Barclay St.
28—Muller vs. Muller.
29—McBride vs. James.
30—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Co.
31—People ex rel. Booss vs. Coler.
32—Henderson vs. Robinson.
33—In re Toal.
34—In re Empire Metal Wool Co.
35—Smith vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
36—Costello vs. Costello.
37—Hazard vs. Hazard & Co.
38—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
39—Darragh vs. Ryan.
40—Boitel vs. Morton.
41—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
42—Friedell vs. Franklin Trust Co.
43—In re National State Bank of Oneida.
44—In re Scheideberg.
45—Calhoun vs. Pettit.
46—In re Academy St.
47—In re 37th and 38th Streets.
48—Levine vs. Levine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Elizabeth Muller.
Caroline Wallack.
John James Mee.
Benjamin Strich.
Domenico Giannini.
Kunigunde Brixner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—George Gordon.
2—James Stephens.
3—Albert Beruse, Stanley Stonehouse.
4—Tony Derone.
5—Max Rosenbaum.
6—Julius Levy, Isaac Kallenbacher.
7—George M. Smith, Charles S. Northrup.
8—George Spencer.
9—John Murray.
10—Thomas Reilly.
11—Edward C. York.
12—Annie Hart.
13—James Bartley.
14—John Sullivan, James Wentworth.

Pleadings.

1—Theodor Heunning.
2—Edward Krieger.
3—Frank Smith.
4—Harry Camp.
5—William Reynolds.
6—Giuseppe Mendicine.
7—George W. Goldey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—William Hardy.
2—Samuel Tatarsky.
3—Charles Harmon.
4—Jennie Smith.
5—Lillie Cole.
6—Paul Weiss.
7—Richard Murphy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Guertin—Theodore Sutro. Matter of Franklin Avenue—George N. Messiter. Hirsch vs. Hoffstadt—Peter B. Olney. McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin—Edward E. McCall.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Frank R. Lewin vs. Joseph Kraus—Frank R. Lewin. Louis Stern vs. Thomas Taylor—Martin Metzger.

BIG JUDGMENT FILED.

It Was Entered Against a Stockholder of a Bicycle Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 8.—A judgment for $51,141.66 was to-day entered in the Circuit Court against Alexander Milne in favor of Elwood C. Harris, as receiver of the Howard & Nichols Cycle Manufacturing Company.

The Howard & Nichols Company was organized Nov. 21, 1895. Marion L. Nichols claimed to have patents for the manufacture of chainless wheels which would make the builders rich. Mr. Milne took stock in the company, and conveyed property on Summer Avenue to the company valued at $50,000 Feb. 18, 1896.

On Oct. 20, 1896, Mr. Harris was appointed receiver. The deed made by Mr. Milne to the company was a warranty deed that the property was free of all incumbrances. However, mortgages aggregating about $30,000, it is said, existed. Receiver Harris claimed that the company knew nothing of these mortgages. Mr. Milne, however, asserted that there had been a private understanding that the company was to pay them off. Mortgages for $25,000 were foreclosed by the Howard Savings Institution. Prior to the beginning of the suit Mr. Milne brought action against the company in chancery on the ground that he had been induced to subscribe for stock through fraudulent representation. A chainless wheel, he said, had never been manufactured by the company. F. F. Guild, his counsel, said that Mr. Milne had turned all his stock over to a Director of the company as trustee. The chancery suit is now pending.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.70
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.03 5-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.55
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Flour quiet. No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@73c; No. 2 red, 72½; No. 2 corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33¼@33¾c; No. 2 oats, 22@22½c; No. 2 white, 26¼@28; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 2 rye, 45½@46c; No. 2 barley, 33@38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92c; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per bbl, $8.80@8.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.20@5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@5.70; sugars, cut, loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

It would be a difficult matter to recall a more apathetic market than that of yesterday. Speculative energy was at a low ebb all through the session, while fluctuations at their widest range were only a matter of 8 points. A steadier feeling at Liverpool than had been anticipated caused some of the smaller shorts to seek cover around the opening, and on this demand the market ruled steady for a time, with prices unchanged to 2 points higher. The gain was soon wiped out, however, as selling orders came to hand from Southern points and abroad, which, with half-hearted hammering by the leading bears, caused an easier feeling and a slump of 2 to 3 points. Private dispatches claimed the selling for New Orleans was started by a better average to crop and weather reports than had been discounted. The local pit was almost deserted during the greater part of the afternoon, with the market finally dull, at a net loss of 1 to 3 points. As an offset to complaints of damage to the crop in Mississippi and Alabama by too much moisture were reports of good rains in sections of Texas where most needed. News from other parts of the belt was about as expected. Promise of general rains over the greater part of the belt failed to affect the market a particle. Little animation is now looked for locally until the issuance of the Government crop report to-morrow noon.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled quiet and closed dull, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 8c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange as follows: Galveston, 5 11-16c; New Orleans, 5 11-16c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅜c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6@6 1-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

The export movement this season, as compared with last year, has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	......	......	2,300
Thus far this week	11	......	103,855
Since Sept. 1	3,488,122	815,306	2,979,160

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.86@5.87
September	5.93	5.94	5.91	5.90@5.91
October	5.97	5.97	5.93	5.93@5.94
November	5.98	5.99	5.97	5.96@5.97
December	6.02	6.02	6.00	5.99@6.00
January	6.06	6.06	6.03	6.03@6.04
February	6.09	6.09	6.06	6.06@6.07
March	6.12	6.14	6.10	6.09@6.10
April	6.16	6.16	6.14	6.13@6.14
May	6.19	6.20	6.17	6.16@6.17

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d. January-February, 3.21s; February-March, 3.21½b; March-April, 3.22⅛s; April-May, 3.23b; May-June, 3.24v; August, 3.26s; August-September, 3.24½s; September-October, 3.22½; October-November, 3.21½b; November-December, 3.21s; December-January, 3.21s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅝	73⅝	71⅝	71⅝
December	71⅝	71⅞	70½	70½
Corn—				
September	37 7-16	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
December	38	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	26
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.52

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅝	68⅝	66 9-16	66⅝
December	66½	67	65¼	65⅞
May	68⅜	68⅜	67⅛	67⅛
Corn—				
September	33 1-16	33 5-16	32⅝	33¼
December	33½	33 13-16	33⅛	33⅝
May	35⅝	36⅛	35 7-16	36
Oats—				
September	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21
May	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞
Lard—				
September	$5.35	$5.35	$5.22½	$5.25
October	5.40	5.40	5.25	5.27½
Ribs—				
September	5.20	5.20	5.12½	5.12½
October	5.30	5.30	5.15	5.17½
Pork—				
September	9.02½	9.02½	8.75	8.87½
October	..	..	..	8.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The bull programme received a serious setback yesterday through a prospective increase of receipts, notably at Chicago, where the estimate for to-day is 430 cars. Elsewhere in the West arrivals of yesterday were very small, but the likelihood of an expanding movement at Chicago was accepted as an indication of a possible similar increase at all points, and bears hammered the market with vigor and success throughout the entire session, with the exception of a brief spurt right at the opening on higher cables and Continental buying of December. Naturally the September option was chiefly affected by this news, closing 1⅞c net lower, against 1c decline in December. An encouraging feature of the day was the increase in export orders inspired by the break in cash circles.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—No. 2 Northern, 83@85c; September lower, 67⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—August, 88c; September, 64⅝c; December, 63¼@63⅜c; No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 88⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 82⅜c.

DULUTH, Aug. 8.—No. 1 Northern, 85c; August, 69⅜c; September, 67⅝c; December, 64½c.

Oats.

No. 2, closed, 28c; No. 3, 27c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; track, mixed, 27@30c; track, white, 34@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 51c, free on board, afloat, and 46c cost, insurance, freight, New York; State rye, 46@47, cost, insurance, freight, New York. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½@34½c, and malting, 46@49c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.50@4.85; Winter straights, $3.90@4.25; Winter patents, $4.10@4.50; Spring clears, $3.40@3.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.40@3.60; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@3.40; no grade, $1.75@1.80. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75. FEED—40, 60, and 80lb., Winter, in bulk, 70@75c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 67½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 65@67½c; city feed, 70@75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $24@24.50; screenings, 40@80c.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@10; family, $12@12.50; short clear, $11.50@13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9.50; family, $10@11; packet, $10@10.50; extra India mess, $15@16.50. BEEF HAMS—$21@21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6⅝@7c; 10 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 12 lb, 6¼@6⅜c; 14 lb, 6@6⅛c; pickled shoulders, 4@4⅛c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western sweet-pickled, 6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 5-16c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD—5.55c; city lard, 5@5.10c; refined, South America, 6.20c; Continent, 5.75c; Brazil, kegs, 7.25c; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6¼@6⅜c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Close: Beef—Extra India, mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 37s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

An advance of 1¼f at Havre, a gain of ¼ to ¾ pfennig at Hamburg, smaller Brazilian receipts than early estimates [illegible] a more liberal warehouse movement in this country than had been discounted, liberal foreign buying orders, and an increased commission demand all tended to check selling in the local future market yesterday and gave shorts considerable of a scare. Prices jumped up 10 to 15 points on the first call, an unusual thing for these times of narrow fluctuations, with the market decidedly firm in tone. Still later there was a further rally of 5 to 10 points on quite active short covering and buying for the account of foreign houses. The close was steady at a net gain of 15 to 20 points. Total sales of futures were 22,250 bags. Private cables and local rumor had it that the advance abroad was a pure and simple bull move, and near the close some of the more confident bears sold on the theory that to-day's cables would show a reaction in European markets.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

August				5.50@5.55
September	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
October	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.60@5.65
November				5.65@5.75
December	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.80@5.85
January				5.85@5.90
February				5.90@5.95
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95@6.00
April				6.00@6.05
May	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.05@6.10
June				6.10@6.15
July				6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 7$550. Hamburg, ¼@¾ pfennig net higher. Havre, 1¼f net higher. January, 38.25; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 38.75; June, 39; July, 39; August, 37.50; September, 37.50; October, 37.50; November, 37.75; December, 38.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17c; prime Summer yellow, 23½@24c; off Summer yellow, 23½c; butter grades, 27@29c; prime Winter yellow, 28@29c; linseed, American raw, 35@36c; American boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 47@50c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Washed—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 29@30c; X, 26@27c; fine unwashen, 19@20c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 29@30c; coarse combing, 27@28c; half-blood clothing, 27@28c; three-eighths clothing, 28@29c; quarter clothing, 27@28c; coarse clothing, 25@26c. New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin Washed—XX and X, 23c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 27@28c; three-eighths combing, 29@30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 26@27c; half-blood clothing, 27c; quarter clothing, 26c; coarse clothing, 24c. Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana Unwashed—Fine, 16@17c; half-blood combing, 21@22c; three-eighths combing, 22@22½c; quarter combing, 21@22½c; common combing, 20@21½c; braid combing, 19@20c; half-blood clothing, 21@22c; three-eighths clothing, 20@21c; quarter clothing, 19@20c; low clothing, 18c; Georgia and Southern, 21@28c.

METALS.

Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $6.65; copper, lake ingot, $11.50; tin, 15.95c; lead, 3.97½c; spelter, 4.55c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.85@1.95; tar oil, barrels, $3.62½; pitch, $1.85; spirits of turpentine, 28@28½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $1.90; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.30.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 25½@26c; resin, $1@1.05; crude turpentine, $1@1.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Spirits of turpentine, 26c bid; sales at 26¼c; resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Turpentine, 24½c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.45@5.35; tops, $5.50; oxen and stags, nominal; bulls, $2.15@2.75; cows, $1.25@3.05; cable weak; live cattle, 10@10¾c, dressed weight; tops, 11c; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $4@6.62½; tops, $6.75; grassers, $3@3.50; buttermilks, $3.25@3.75; Westerns, $4.37½@4.50; city-dressed veals, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@4.75; culls, $2.75; lambs, $5.75@7.70.

HOGS—$4.10@4.35.

NEWARK BOARD IS THREATENED

The Niagara Fire Gives Sixty Days' Notice of Intention to Withdraw.

At the regular meeting of the Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department yesterday, the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York filed a notice of its intention to recede from the Newark agreement at the expiration of sixty days. The immediate cause of this action was the imposition of certain fines upon the Niagara for alleged rate cutting. The fines have been paid.

George C. Howe, Vice President of the Niagara, said yesterday afternoon: "The company has given the required notice of its intention to withdraw from the Newark board, because it did not like the methods of the committee. There is no desire to disturb the stability of the agreement, and we do not believe that the action of the Niagara will affect the board adversely. But the company does not care to remain in the board while one company is permitted to do things for which another company is disciplined.

"The Niagara was losing its business to other board companies through the willingness of the latter to disregard the rules as to rates and commissions. The committee took no action upon these cases, and the Niagara will do what it can to protect its business. But it does not propose to demoralize Newark business generally by writing throughout at competitive rates. There is, therefore, no reason for thinking that its withdrawal from the agreement will hurt the board. Other strong companies are outside of the compact."

The New York representative of another company said last night: "The companies fear that the action of the Niagara, if adhered to, will result in the disruption of the Newark board, and the opening of rates in that city. It is not likely that the large companies will permit a company of the importance and strength of the Niagara to be outside of the compact. It would have been much better if the committee had not handled the matter as it did. It looks now as if rates would disappear at the end of sixty days."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day.

Commissioner Lambert of the Pennsylvania Insurance Department has issued a license to the British-American Insurance Company of New York.

The insurance of the plaster mill of J. B. King & Co., at New Brighton, S. I., which was damaged by fire on Saturday night, was covered by New England Mutuals. The loss was $100,000.

Charles J. Mann, formerly with the Royal of Liverpool and the Insurance Company of North America, has received a field appointment from the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York.

The hearing before Alfred Lauterbach, who was appointed referee to take testimony, in accordance with the order of Justice Bischoff, from all persons opposing the petition of the stockholders of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, was adjourned yesterday, for the second time, until Sept. 8. No testimony was taken.

YACHT WRECKED ON THE ROCKS.

The Bertha's Anchor Dragged Off Duck Island—All on Board Escaped.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Aug. 8.—Ex-Judge Thomas Young is mourning the loss of his yacht Bertha. Mr. Young, Ausel Gildersleeve, Edward Grunnman, and John Stevens were four of the jolliest tars who went on the annual cruise of the Huntington Yacht Club. While returning to Huntington on Friday the accident to the Bertha occurred.

The Bertha anchored under the lee of Duck Island Breakwater, off Clinton, Conn., to escape the force of a southwester. Early Friday morning the wind came out of the northeast and the yacht dragged her anchor and went on the ragged pile of rocks forming the breakwater. She struck before those on board had time to fully dress, but they escaped to the top of the breakwater. The Bertha sank in three minutes in three fathoms of water on a soft, muddy bottom. Three ragged holes had been torn in her bottom. The yachtsmen lost nearly all their personal effects.

INSTRUCTION.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.
(Ten miles from Boston.)

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J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 423 Madison Av., N. Y. Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOLS, 109 West 54th St. 669 Madison Av. Kindergarten, Primary and Elementary Grades, High School, Kindergarten Normal Department. Examination for free scholarships Sept. 19th. JOHN F. REIGART, Supt.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address E. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

The Misses Hickok's School for Girls
Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

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DREW SEMINARY for Young Women and Girls, Carmel, New York. New Music Hall. 33d Year opens Sept. 29. Send for illustrated circular. JAMES M. YEAGER, D. D., President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. THE STUDENT, NOT THE CLASS, IS THE UNIT. 800 ft. above sea level. Table excellent. J. C. PLA, Principal.

ST. DAVID'S HALL SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

WILLARD HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REOPENS Sept. 20th. Danvers, Massachusetts.

INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M. For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL } Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

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will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.
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Fireproof Apartment,
Nine Rooms & Two Baths.
High Class in Every Particular.
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REAL ESTATE,
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FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 191 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to go out by the day, or to do family washing. I. E., rear 520 West 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER.—First-class; single; thoroughly competent; honest, sober, obliging; first-class references; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. Butler, Box 91A, 1,399 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 17, wants work at anything. J. E. Brooks, 2 Lafayette Place.

BOY, 18, strong, wants work in wholesale house. P. J. Olwell, 2 Lafayette Place.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—As housekeeper, a thoroughly competent woman of experience to take entire charge of an extensive family household; city and country; permanent situation and ample salary. Write qualifications, terms, and references to H. C. Pierce, Prides Crossing, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

Bather Drowned at Rockaway.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Aug. 8.—Redwood Basch, thirty-five years of age, of Yonkers, was drowned here this afternoon. He had been spending the Summer with his wife and child at the Florence House. He entered the surf at noon. When a considerable distance from the shore he was seized with cramps and cried for assistance. Before any one could get out to him Basch sank. His body was recovered. There was no lifeguard at the bathing grounds. His was the first drowning of a guest at Rockaway Beach this Summer.

Shot by Tramps at Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—This morning two tramps were refused breakfast by Arthur Anderson of Ellington. They shot him, and he is in a critical condition. Neighbors armed with guns are scouring the country in search of the assailants.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route.
From Ft. Whitehall St. (Battery), N. Y.
Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.
Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.
LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.), 1:00 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:30 P. M.
FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.
FARE 15c.
VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.
Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.
Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 9:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M.
Sundays, 6:04, 7:04, 8:04, 9:04, 9:34 A. M.; every 20 minutes, 10:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Time from Broadway Ferry to Myrtle Av., 10; Gates Av., 14; Manhattan Beach Crossing, 19; Van Siclen, 22, and Rockaway Beach 54 minutes.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE:
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8:45, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:05, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. East 32d St., 9:30, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. Leave Glen Island 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P. M., for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.
9:00 A. M., 12:15 and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10:30 A. M., 1:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.
9:15 A. M., 12:15, and 3:15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 2:00 and 7:30 P. M.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)....8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M.
Leave New York, foot Whitehall St., via 39th St., Brooklyn Ferry: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M.; 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40 and 10:20 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga.
The Grand Union
For Illustrated Booklet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors,
Saratoga Springs, New York.
Also Proprietors of
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fireproof hotel in Buffalo.

Pennsylvania.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN. May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, PROP.
Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S.
Pamphlets on application.

THE LOX-HURST,
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation, 1,936; select family hotel for 60; attractive, comfortable, and cool; superior cuisine; rates, $10 up. Circulars of facts.
LEON DESPLAND, Mgr.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodates 100; location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.
LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR
SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,
8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.
FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P. M., 7:30 A. M.
6 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A. M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.
8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
RUISSEAUMONT T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 A. M., 7:40 P. M.; arrive 7:10 P. M., 7 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.
STEVENS HOUSE Lve. N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 A. M., 7:40 P. M., ar. 7:10 P. M., 7 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.
LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 A. M., 7:40 P. M.; ar. 7:10 P. M., 7 & 11.30 A. M.
PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.
PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.
LAKE MASSAWEPIE.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y.—CHARLES E. LELAND. Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Long Island.

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
T. F. Silleck, Mgr.; J. P. Greaves, Asst. Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

EVERITT COTTAGES, Sea Cliff.—Mountain air, shaded lawns, beach unsurpassed; surrounding country picturesque, boating, fishing, tennis, bicycle accommodations. Mrs. EVERITT.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE LAFAYETTE.
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Every modern hotel equipment. Capacity 300. Evening dinners. Otis elevator. Orchestra. Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL ALBION.
2D & OCEAN AVES., ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Fifty yards from surf; 18th season; accommodates 200; table the best; $2 to $2.50 per day; $9 to $12 per week. C. H. PEMBERTON.

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Ladies who wish to spend a pleasant vacation go to St. Michael's Villa, a delightful and healthful place, overlooking the Hudson. Address SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Englewood, N. J.

THE FRANKLIN.
Asbury Park, N. J. One block from ocean; all improvem'ts. 14th season. Cycle ac. E. STROUD.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A. CHISOLM, plaintiff, against James Adair, John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Clifford L. Goetchins, Charles F. Risley, J. Frank Knorr, the American Folding Basket Company, Charles E. Chapin, Eugene J. McGrath, Manhattan Bank Note Company, Franklin U. Green and Mary Green, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, defendant's Christian name being unknown to plaintiff, and Isadore Saberski, defendants. Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 19 Liberty Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 29th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated August 1, 1898.

SCHENCK & PUNNETT,
au2-1aw7wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

When Troop A went to the war every man, so it is said, had in his haversack a Ripans Tabule—or a package of them.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THORNTON N. MOTLEY, Plaintiff, against FRANCIS FARMER FOX, Defendant.—In pursuance of an order duly made and entered in the above-entitled action by the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, bearing date the 26th day of July, 1898, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 26th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, receiver of all the copartnership assets and effects of the firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, will sell at public auction at the late place of business of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, Number 43 John Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 5th day of August, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the property, assets, and effects of the said firm of Thornton N. Motley & Company, including the good will of the said firm, and all the outstanding contracts in which the said firm has any interest, together with all stock on hand, furniture, fixtures, and chattels of every name and nature belonging to the said firm, and also all accounts, bills receivable, claims, demands, leases, and all personalty of every kind and nature whatsoever and wheresoever the same may be situated, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer. The said assets and property of the said firm are to be sold in one lot, and the said business formerly carried on by the said firm is to be sold as a going concern at an upset price of $50,000 over and above all the debts and liabilities of the said firm, the purchaser to assume all the outstanding debts and liabilities of the said firm appearing upon the books of the said firm, and to give a bond for the payment of the same, and is also to assume the carrying out of all the contracts in which the said firm is interested. The purchaser will be allowed to inspect all the books, papers, and contracts of the said firm in the possession of the receiver upon the premises aforesaid.

Special attention is directed to the terms of the said order of Mr. Justice Bookstaver, which may be inspected at the office of the receiver, as to the manner of the sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver,
52 Broadway, N. Y. City.
BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO, Attorney for Receiver, 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The sale of the property specified in the foregoing notice is hereby adjourned to the 10th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, by order of Mr. Justice Dugro.—Dated August 5th, 1898. ALBERT CARDOZO, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Anson G. McCook, as receiver of THE AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY, for authority to sell the remaining assets and choses in action of said corporation in his possession, or vested in him as said receiver.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made by Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of said court, and entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, as receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, located at No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, each, every and all the property or assets of The American Asphalt Pavement Company that have come into, and now remain, in my possession as said receiver; and also all claims, demands, cause and causes of action of whatever kind, name or nature, at law or in equity, that may now or at the time of such sale exist in favor of The American Asphalt Pavement Company, or of its stockholders, or of myself, as said receiver of said company, to recover damages for any and all infringement or infringements of certain United States Letters Patent No. 211,213, granted to William W. Averell, January 14th, 1879, and also of certain United States Letters Patent Nos. 103,581 and 103,582, granted to Edward J. De Smedt May 31st, 1870, and their respective reissues Nos. 9,324 and 9,325, issued July 27, 1880.—Dated August 4th, 1898.

ANSON G. McCOOK,
As Receiver of The American Asphalt Pavement Company.
EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Receiver, No. 72 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au9-2aw3wTu&F&au30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. ap5-1aw6mTu

COLLIER, ISABELLA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Rebecca Mathewson, David Ireland, James Ireland, David Ireland, Sarah Anderson, Grace C. Robinson, and Mary C. Mills, the heirs and next of kin of Isabella Collier, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Stephen C. Halstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Isabella Collier, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County [L. S.] of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DAVID J. RAMSDELL, Att'y for Petitioner, 375-379 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. City.
jy5-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York. mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

KÖHLER, ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to William V. Brown, Dorothea Lessing, Louisa Emmerson, Anthony D. Brown, Dorothea W. Buttles, Philip Henry Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Dorothea W. Dugro, Francis A. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Philip Henry Dugro, Catharine Dugro, Maud S. Dugro, and Margaret Dustan Griswold, all the heirs and all the next of kin Elizabeth Köhler, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah E. Smith of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Köhler, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

OBERNDORF, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William D. Oberndorf, 46 East 87th Street, New York City, N. Y.; Mrs. Paula Jakobi, 250 W. 21st Street, N. Y. City; Bertha Reisenstein, Munich, Bavaria, Germany; Caroline Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Ella Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Maud Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Julius Menko, Atlanta, Georgia; Pauline Weiler, Baltimore, Maryland; Walter J. Oberndorf and Marie F. Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City; Andrey Jakobi and Ruth Jakobi, 158 E. 60th Street, N. Y. City; Messrs. Maisonat, Nice, France; Edward Oberndorf, 709 Madison Av., N. Y. City, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIUS OBERNDORF, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Oberndorf and Samuel Milius, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy12-1aw6wTu&au23

PATTERSON, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George W. Patterson, late of Coytesville, Bergen County, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1898. JOHN McMAHON, ANDREW McDERMOTT, Executors. ALFRED ROE, Attorney for Executors, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City. my24-1aw6mTu

RICHMOND, DEAN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEAN W. RICHMOND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, being the office of Bissell, Carey & Cooke, No. 558 Ellicott Square, in the City of Buffalo, New York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1898. CAROLINE RICHMOND, Administratrix. May10-1aw6mTu&N9

RALSTON, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RALSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of Mark D. Wilber, his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated new York, May 28th, 1898. CHARLES SPRAGUE, Executor. MARK D. WILBER, Attorney for Executor, No. 61 Park Row, New York City. my31-1aw6mTu

STOREY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN STOREY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of May, 1898. ROBERT KELLY PRENTICE, Executor. my31-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, EMILY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY E. THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1898. EDWARD A. THOMPSON, Executor. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

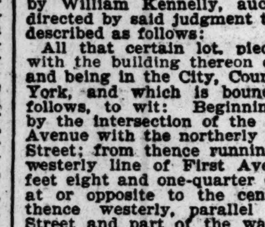
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against THOMAS REGAN and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date June 14th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, otherwise known as New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly line of First Avenue with the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street; from thence running northerly along the westerly line of First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to a point at or opposite to the centre of a party wall; thence westerly, parallel with Thirty-seventh Street and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-eight (78) feet; thence southerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-four (24) feet eight and one-quarter (8¼) inches to the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly line of Thirty-seventh Street seventy-eight (78) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to Thomas Regan by E. Ellery Anderson and wife, by deed dated the second day of July, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 1,431 of Conveyances, Page 13, on July 6, 1877, and re-recorded in Liber 2,010 of Conveyances, Page 261, on December 28, 1886.—Dated New York, June 21, 1898. IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 66 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold and is known as No. 645 First Avenue and No. 345 East 37th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,345.38, with interest thereon from June 7th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $378.40, with interest from June 14, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $800.

Dated New York, June 21, 1898.
IRVING M. DITTENHOEFER, Referee.
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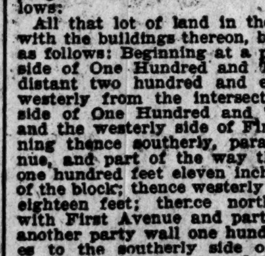
EAST 124TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York, MEYER A. BERNHEIMER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH STERN et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet six inches westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and the westerly side of First Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with First Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue and part of the way through another party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street eighteen feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number three hundred and forty-four One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,889.50, with interest thereon from the 21st day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $487.50 and interest, and the expenses of sale.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

RUFUS B. COWING, Jr., Referee.

[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

OMAHA & REPUBLICAN VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE CAUSE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska on the 22nd day of June, 1898, in a certain cause in equity pending in said court entitled: "The American Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, Complainant, against the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, The Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Deane, defendants," and a certain decree ancillary thereto in a cause likewise so entitled in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, made and entered on the 23rd day of June, 1898, and in accordance with a petition to the trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage hereinafter mentioned, petitioning said trustee to proceed to the sale of the property and franchises covered by said mortgage, which petition has been filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas:

I, Mark H. Dunnell, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders upon the mortgaged premises at the station of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company at the City of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, on Thursday, the 18th day of August, 1898, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description embraced in and covered by the Consolidated Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, dated February 15th, 1887, and described as follows:

The lines of railway of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company, extending from Manhattan, Kansas, north to the Nebraska State line; North Loup to Ord, Nebraska; Oconee to Albion, Nebraska; Genoa to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska; St. Paul to Loup City, Nebraska; Blue Springs Junction to Blue Springs, Nebraska; Howard to Nantasket, Nebraska; Columbus to Norfolk, Nebraska; Valley via Valparaiso to Kansas State line; Valparaiso to Stromsburg, Nebraska; Grand Island to North Loup, Nebraska; Scotia Junction to Scotia, Nebraska; in all 469.52 miles of railroad, including the road-bed and superstructure and right of way of said railroad; and all lands, real estate, rails, tracks, side tracks, bridges, viaducts, buildings, station houses, car houses, engine houses, shops, warehouses, turntables, water stations, fences, structures, erections, fixtures, and appurtenances and all other things of whatever kind thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or which have been acquired or provided for use upon or in connection with the said railroad; also all the locomotives, engines, cars, and other rolling stock, equipment, machinery, instruments, tools, implements, materials, furniture, and other chattels belonging or appertaining thereto and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges exercised and owned by the said Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or possessed by it in or upon or in respect of said railway or used in the operation thereof, including such materials or supplies as have been purchased or procured for said railway by the receivers thereof in this cause or in the cause in which Oliver Ames, Second, and others are complainants (known as the Ames cause) so far as the same pertain to the portion of the said line upon which said mortgage is a first lien as found in said decrees, and also all moneys and accounts derived by the receivers appointed in this cause from the operation of said railway company's property as has been in their possession as such receivers; subject, however, to the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1st, 1879, of which mortgage Peter B. Wyckoff and Benjamin F. Ham are trustees, so far as the same affects the property hereinbefore and in said decrees described and to the extent of the indebtedness secured by said First Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees said property will be sold and the purchaser will take the same subject to and saving only the rights in said decrees expressly excepted and reserved, including the rights of the receivers in possession of said premises to compensation for services rendered and the payment of expenses and liabilities incurred by them in operating the railroad and telegraph; and the rights of the trustees of the First Mortgage of the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Company dated July 1st, 1879, to the extent and so far as the said First Mortgage affects the portion of the property which is also covered by and embraced in said Consolidated Mortgage and to the extent of the indebtedness outstanding thereunder, and the rights of those parties whose claims are assumed by the purchaser as hereinafter stated.

As provided by said decrees said property will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel. The Special Master has the right and power, and may, at the request of the complainant's solicitor, adjourn or postpone said sale from time to time, and may without further notice proceed with the sale on any day to which the same may be postponed or adjourned. The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not at the time of making such bid deposit with him as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance the sum of $30,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said mortgaged premises less than the sum of $750,000.

Within ten days after the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall deposit with the Special Master on account thereof a further sum in cash or bonds secured by said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, which sum, together with the sum already deposited as a pledge shall equal at least 15 per cent. of the accepted bid.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid in case of its acceptance by the Special Master by making within ten days after such acceptance the additional deposit with or subject to the order of the Special Master as hereinabove provided, or after the confirmation of the sale shall fail to pay, as hereinafter provided, the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash or in bonds deposited by such bidder or purchaser, as hereinabove provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale and to any other and further purposes which the court may direct.

Any party to said cause or any holder or holders of any bonds or coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, may bid and purchase at such sale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the court such deposit shall be returned to the bidder and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall be accepted by the Special Master at such sale shall make payment in cash or bonds secured by said Consolidated Mortgage or unpaid past due coupons appertaining thereto at the rate at which said bonds and coupons shall be receivable as hereinafter provided, of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application of the amounts theretofore deposited by him within thirty days after the confirmation of said sale. Any portion of the purchase price not hereinbefore required to be paid or deposited in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good his bid either in whole or in part by turning in to be cancelled bonds and coupons secured by said Consolidated Mortgage of February 15th, 1887, and the purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price such sums as would be payable upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of the sale, together with the cash in the Sinking Fund if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. Such part of the purchase price as shall not be paid in such bonds and coupons shall be paid in cash.

Any deposits and payments required by the terms of said decrees or by this notice to be made in cash may be made by delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit upon any national bank or trust company to the order of the Special Master and satisfactory to him.

The Master in his discretion may accept temporarily instead of the manual delivery of the bonds and coupons the certificate of any trust company which he may select that it holds such bonds and coupons subject to the order of the Special Master, and will deliver them to him for cancellation or other disposition.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased and in addition to the sums required to be paid as aforesaid and paid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their successors or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"1st. All the proper costs of this cause and the expenses of the sale herein, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale.

2nd. Any unpaid compensation which has been or shall be allowed to the Special Master herein and to the receivers in this cause and their solicitors.

3rd. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the complainant and of any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel.

4th. All unpaid indebtedness and obligations, if any such there be, which shall have been legally contracted or incurred by the receivers in this cause in the operation of or on account of the property in their possession as such receivers at any time before the same shall be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, and also any such unpaid compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities of the receivers in said Ames cause which have been or shall be allowed or legally contracted or incurred by the said receivers in the operation of the said property embraced in said mortgage of February 15th, 1887, or upon which said mortgage is a lien, which shall be properly chargeable to said property to the extent to which the revenues and assets in the hands of such receivers in said cause shall be insufficient to pay and discharge such compensation, indebtedness, obligations, and liabilities in said cause.

5th. Any indebtedness or liability contracted or incurred by the defendant The Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company or by the receivers in the said Ames cause in the operation of the property covered by or embraced in said mortgage prior to the appointment of the receivers in this cause which are prior in lien to said mortgage and payment whereof was provided for by order of this court, dated December 28th, 1895, in this cause, and which shall not at the time of the delivery of such possession have been paid or satisfied out of the income and property in the hands of said receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien to said mortgage and directing payment thereof, provided that suit be brought for the enforcement of such indebtedness or liability incurred by said Railway Company or receivers within the period allowed by the Statute [illegible] indebtedness or liability was contracted or arose."

The court reserves the right to resell the property in case the purchaser shall fail to pay any part of the purchase price as in said decrees provided and herein stated. Said decrees make provision for the enforcement of any claim, or any indebtedness or liability subject to which the mortgaged premises are sold, and jurisdiction of the cause is retained by the court for the purposes of the provisions in that behalf in said decrees, and the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such debt or liability within thirty days after service of a copy of a judgment, decree, or order requiring such payment, subject to all rights of appeal and stay of proceedings provided by law and in said decrees set forth.

Upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property the Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed or deeds conveying the property purchased to such purchaser or purchasers or his or their successors or assigns, subject to all the indebtedness and liabilities of the receivers as specified in said decrees, and upon the execution and delivery of such deed the grantee or grantees thereunder shall be let into the possession of the premises conveyed and the receivers and any party to said cause who is in possession of any of the same will deliver such property over to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, together with any property acquired by the receivers in said cause appurtenant to the line of railroad in said mortgage mentioned which has not been applied or shall not be otherwise applied in pursuance of the orders of the court. Such possession shall, nevertheless, be subject to the condition that the court may retake and resell the property conveyed in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall fail to pay any balance of the purchase price remaining unpaid or to comply with any other provision contained in said decrees.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said courts and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes and referred to in said decrees.—Dated July 14th, 1898.

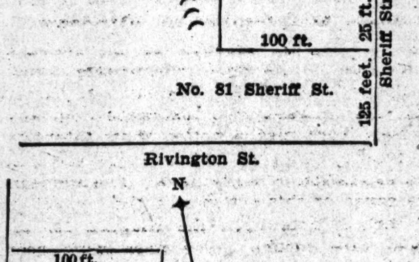
MARK H. DUNNELL,
Special Master.
ELMER P. HOWE, No. 53 State Street, Boston, Mass., Solicitor for the Complainant.

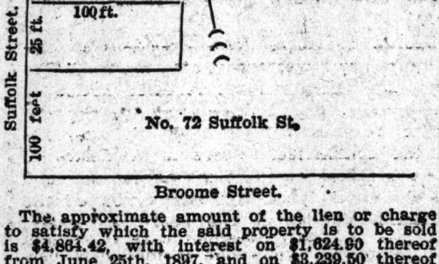
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HIRAM H. HOLLIS, plaintiff, against BERNARD DRESCHER and Pauline Drescher, his wife; Aaron Cohn and Mina Cohn, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the eleventh day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the receiver in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the westerly side of Sheriff Street, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sheriff Street aforesaid distant one hundred and twenty-five feet northwardly from the northerly line or side of Rivington Street, where the same intersects the westerly line or side of Sheriff Street aforesaid, and running thence westwardly in a line parallel with Rivington Street aforesaid one hundred feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sheriff Street twenty-five feet; thence eastwardly and parallel with Rivington Street one hundred feet to Sheriff Street, and thence southwardly along Sheriff Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, the said lot of land being known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property situated near the Ferry of Corlears Hook, belonging to the estate of Isaac Classon, deceased," made by Stephen Ludlam, City Surveyor, by the number 234, being twenty-five feet in width in front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, and bounded easterly in front by Sheriff Street, northerly by Lot 235 on said map, westerly in the rear by Lot No. 255 on said map, and southerly by Lot No. 233 on said map, and now known by the street number 81 Sheriff Street.

Also all that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Suffolk Street at a point distant thereon one hundred feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of Broome and Suffolk Streets, and running thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Suffolk Street twenty-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Broome Street one hundred feet to Suffolk Street, and thence southerly along Suffolk Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, said lot being known and designated on the map of the farm formerly of James Delancey (western part) by the number 1,811, and now known by the street number 72 Suffolk Street.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES H. YOUNG, Receiver.
EUGENE F. DALY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.





The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $4,864.42, with interest on $1,624.90 thereof from June 25th, 1897, and on $3,239.50 thereof from November 16th, 1897, and with costs amounting to $117.60, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, and other liens or charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the receiver is on No. 81 Sheriff Street, $264.50 and interest, and on No. 72 Suffolk Street, $325 and interest.

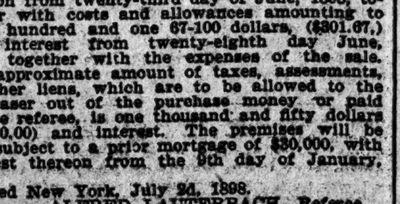
The premises No. 72 Suffolk Street are to be sold subject to mortgages for $15,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 2d, 1898, and $8,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from December 26th, 1897, and a lien for $1,633.33, with interest at 5 per cent. from September 16th, 1896; and the premises No. 81 Sheriff Street subject to mortgages for $18,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 1st, 1898, and $3,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from February 17th, 1898.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUIS P. MAHLER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WARDWELL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 28th day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described at follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-six feet and eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; running thence westerly, parallel with West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches; thence southerly, and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thirty-three feet and four inches to the point or place of beginning, be the distances and dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 2d, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is five thousand two hundred and sixty-one 66-100 dollars, ($5,261.66,) with interest thereon from twenty-third day of June, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and one 67-100 dollars, ($301.67,) with interest from twenty-eighth day June, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050.00) and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage of $30,000, with interest thereon from the 9th day of January, 1898.

Dated New York, July 24, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, the twenty-ninth day of August, 1898, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York July 28th, 1898.
ALFRED LAUTERBACH, Referee.
WILLIAM O'DONOGHUE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

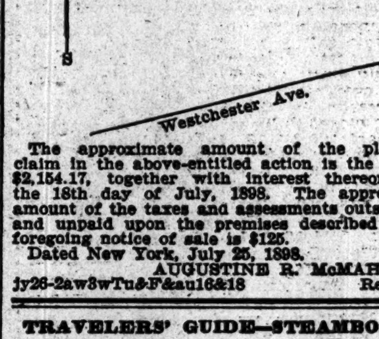
ROGERS PLACE, NEAR WESTCHESTER AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LYMAN TIFFANY, as sole surviving executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Charlotte L. Fox, deceased, plaintiff, against JAMES RYAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of August, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Rogers Place, distant five hundred and ninety-three and eighty-two one hundredths (593 82-100) feet northerly from the northerly side of Westchester Avenue, running thence westerly at right angles, or nearly so, to Rogers Place seventy-five and ninety-three one hundredths (75 93-100) feet; thence northerly parallel with Stebbins Avenue twenty (20) feet; thence easterly at right angles, or nearly so, to Stebbins Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-eight and three one hundredths (78 3-100) feet to the said westerly side of Rogers Place; thence southerly along the westerly side of Rogers Place twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being part of lot twenty-eight (28) on Block 513 on a certain map, entitled "Map of subdivision of property of Charlotte Fox Trowbridge in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, October 20th, 1882. Also all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part hereto in and to the land in front of the above-described property to the centre line of Rogers Place, being the same premises conveyed to the said James Ryan by James G. Patton and wife by warranty deed bearing date the 29th day of December, 1892.—Dated New York, July 25th, 1898.

AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is the sum of $2,154.17, together with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is $125.

Dated New York, July 25, 1898.
AUGUSTINE R. McMAHON,
jy26-2aw3wTu&F&au16&18 Referee.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken.

Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R.

Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Sundays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Aug. 11, 9 AM	A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM	F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct

Palatia, Aug. 13, 3 P. M	Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M	Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES

*NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Sailing every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.

Westernland.....Aug. 10	Friesland..........Aug. 31
Kensington.......Aug. 17	*Pennland.........Sept. 3
Noordland.........Aug. 24	Southwark.........Sept. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

CLEOPATRA	August 13
VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Aug. 13, 11 AM	Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM
Campania, Aug. 20, 3 AM	Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM	Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S TOURS ROUND THE WORLD, Sept. 12, October 11. HOLY LAND, Sept. 24. EUROPE, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, &c.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	Aug. 18, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu	Oct. 1.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Aug. 22, Nov. 7, Jan. 30
EMPRESS OF CHINA	Sept. 12, Dec. 5, Feb. 27
EMPRESS OF INDIA	Oct. 10, Jan. 2, March 27

Fast route to the Philippine Islands.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Aug. 25. MIOWERA, Sept. 22
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petesburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Aug. 10, Noon	Teutonic, Aug. 31, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 17, Noon	Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 24, Noon	Majestic, Sept. 14, noon
Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM	Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M. Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Chicago, 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only. Parlor car to Richfield Springs, except Sundays.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL, daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Conton, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St, and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 123 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY.

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations, connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily,) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, Foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50 (Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From Foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 8:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:58, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From Foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30 (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., ‡1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleeper.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

DOUBT OF PETTIT'S SANITY

The Impression Grows that He Wandered Away in a Mad Fit.

"ON THE VERGE OF PARESIS"

Quarrier Says Such Was Pettit's Condition in Going Away—William Calhoun Brought Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

The mystery of the disappearance of John Pettit, the wealthy real estate manipulator, is still uncleared, and the parties to the suit that has been brought against him by William Calhoun to have a receiver appointed and certain valuable properties retransferred all say they are as much as ever in the dark as to Pettit's whereabouts. A rumor of his death was in circulation yesterday. It was traced to the office of the Pettit Realty Company, in the Bennett Building, and to those of Calhoun's and Pettit's attorneys. It was hinted that an effort is making to straighten out Pettit's affairs before the fact of his death is made public. Henry Randall Waite and Mr. Robinson, Calhoun's attorney, both scouted the idea, and, while they had nothing definite on which to base a denial, they said there was nothing on which to base a confirmation of the report.

A peculiar fact is the anxiety on the part of those who are suing Pettit to fortify the belief that he will return. They maintain that he is a man of large wealth, and that it is impossible that his affairs are so involved as to make it necessary for him to vanish to avoid consequences.

There is little doubt that Calhoun was one of Pettit's lay figures in real estate transactions, as were others, notably Waite and Quarrier. Calhoun made almost an admission of this fact in his lawyer's office yesterday. Calhoun's suit is directed less against Pettit than against Quarrier and Waite. He says that Pettit's reappearance would straighten out the whole matter, while the longer he stays away the more hopeless he (Calhoun) is becoming involved.

Calhoun's Awkward Position.

The million dollars' worth of property involved in the suit came to Calhoun as Pettit's man, as well as the factory property in Twenty-second Street and other parcels. Calhoun mortgaged these as the ostensible owner, and collected the rents and profits, paying out of these the interest and other expenses. He transferred the deeds to Pettit, who kept them in his safe. Then Pettit gave Waite a power of attorney under which, as soon as Pettit disappeared, he transferred the properties to Quarrier after registering the deeds. In this way Quarrier was made the reputed owner, and to him were paid the rents, while Calhoun was still called on for the interest on the mortgages, he being the mortgagor. In this position, with foreclosure suits and judgments piling up against him, Calhoun was forced to sue for an accounting and a retransfer to him of the deeds, and to ask that a receiver should in the meantime collect the rents and apply them in part on the payment of the interest on the mortgages.

Up in Supplementary Proceedings.

One of the suits growing out of this complicated state of affairs came up in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, before Justice Smith, when Calhoun appeared in supplementary proceedings on a judgment obtained against him by default by Sarah J. Barby for $5,238. This amount represents interest in a mortgage of $70,000 given to Mrs. Barby on the property at 275 Greenwich Street, one of the parcels in issue. The property is said to be worth $170,000. When the interest was not paid the plaintiff got judgment against Calhoun, and had a receiver appointed for the Twenty-second Street property, which stands in Calhoun's name.

As far as can be learned no efforts have yet been made to foreclose, the plaintiff contenting herself with the judgment. Edward P. Schell, one of the attorneys in the suit, made the statement that Calhoun was a "dummy" and irresponsible, yet in his affidavit he swears that Calhoun is the bona fide owner of 113 and 115 Mercer Street and 60-62 Washington Street, both parcels that do not figure in the suit against Pettit.

Lawyer Robinson said the supplementary proceedings were a fishing excursion to find out the relations of Pettit to Calhoun, and held that his client could be examined only as to $400 received from the rents of the mortgaged property. Justice Smith asked for a brief on the point raised by Mr. Robinson, and adjourned the case until to-morrow.

During the course of his argument, Lawyer Robinson said that Pettit had "skipped." Before leaving the courtroom he modified this statement by saying that he believed Pettit was ill and went away to recuperate.

Other Suits Threatened.

Other actions against Calhoun are piling up thick and fast. Edward Kent and William R. Willcox, as executors and trustees of the estate of Mary Havemeyer, have begun a foreclosure action on a mortgage of $40,000 on the property at 73 and 75 Gold Street. Like proceedings have been begun on a mortgage for $100,000 on the property at 60 and 62 Washington Street, which, however, is not one of the properties included in the Calhoun-Pettit suit.

Calhoun was also served yesterday with a summons and complaint in a suit brought by the Chatham National Bank on a note for $1,500 made by Pettit and indorsed by Calhoun. The note is a renewal and is dated July 1 at thirty days. Calhoun says he indorsed before he knew that Waite held a power of attorney and simply to oblige Pettit in his absence. According to Lawyer Robinson, Calhoun has no defense to this suit while Pettit remains away and judgment will be taken in twenty days by default. Other suits are threatened, and Calhoun would like to see Pettit come back and straighten out the muddle.

Paresis, Says Quarrier.

Alexander C. Quarrier, Secretary of the Pettit Realty Company, said yesterday that his connection with the company would cease to-day, and a minute afterward said he did not mean that, but that he had meant to say he wished it could be severed on account of the notoriety.

"Why were the deeds of the properties conveyed to you?" Mr. Quarrier was asked.

"Merely for convenience and for the purposes of administration," said Quarrier. "Why, I don't own those properties any more than you do. I have no interest in them whatever, and merely acted under instructions from Dr. Waite. I know nothing of Mr. Pettit's whereabouts, but my impression is that he was on the verge of paresis when he went away."

Quarrier refused to talk any further, saying that he had probably already said too much. He referred all questioners to Dr. Waite.

Dr. Waite Knows Nothing.

Dr. Waite said he knew nothing of Mr. Pettit, but admitted that he and the missing man would be represented by Lawyer Hopkins at the hearing of the motion for a receiver to-day.

"Mr. Pettit went away for his health, probably," said Dr. Waite. "There can be no other explanation of his absence. He has large interests, which are unimpaired. At the proper time he will probably appear and clear matters up."

"How do you account for the fact that the deeds for the properties in suit were kept in the safe by Mr. Pettit for over a year, and that they were recorded and transferred only after Mr. Pettit's disappearance?" Dr. Waite was asked.

"I acted under advice of counsel, holding, as I did, a power of attorney," was the answer. "I do not think I had better say anything more until the matter is tried in court."

Albert C. Wall of 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, is counsel for Mrs. Pettit, who, he says, is now in Berlin. He said he knew nothing of Pettit's whereabouts.

"Did he join his wife in Paris or Berlin?" was asked.

"He did not."

"Will he do so?"

"I know positively that he will not. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit have no interests in common and will not come together."

Pettit's Peculiar Actions.

The consensus of opinion is that Pettit has wandered off while insane, and many acts of his are cited to prove that he had been in a peculiar state of mind for some time. He gave a power of attorney to Dr. Waite after having known him only a few months, ignoring his private secretary, John W. Spencer, who received a salary of $5,000 a year, and who was for ten years Pettit's right-hand man. Pettit is said to have an equity of at least $550,000 in the Bennett Building, $300,000 in the Beekman Building, and large equities in other properties. If Calhoun was his "dummy" in the real estate transactions now in suit and Pettit really owned the properties, there was all the more no business reason for his going away, as all the properties were paying and worth much more than the amount they were mortgaged for.

Dr. Waite was formerly pastor of the Covenant Congregational Church, Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn.

BREWERIES TO UNITE.

Sixteen Chicago Concerns Are Planning a Consolidation.

Harry Rubens of Chicago is in this city on business relating to the consolidation of at least sixteen Chicago breweries for whose plants contracts have been obtained. Consolidation may be accomplished by early next week.

The output of the concerns when united will be from 500,000 to 600,000 barrels a year, and the capitalization is on the basis of $15 a barrel. The amount of stock has not been fully determined, but there will be $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds. The coming in of other concerns beyond those whose alliance has been secured may alter arrangements and capitalization.

REDUCED RATES IN EFFECT.

First Buyers Attracted by the Merchants' Association Arrive.

The reduced rates for the Merchants' Association are now in effect. These rates cover the territory as far west as Chicago and St. Louis; as far south as the Ohio River, including that portion of Northern Kentucky which is traversed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; as far east as but not including Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, West Va., and points that are intermediate on that imaginary line, and extending north into Canada.

Last year, when these rates were in effect for the first series of meetings, or excursions, the first person to register was on Aug. 9. This year a large number of non-resident members of the association did not wait for the reduced rates. They said they were anxious to get into the market early, as the conditions of the country were so good that they wanted to get their merchandise home as soon as possible. Yesterday the first who have taken advantage of the reduced rates began to arrive.

The reduced rates became operative Aug. 7, and the tickets will be sold up to and including Aug. 10. Each ticket is good to return for thirty days from the date of sale.

MARSTON'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

Testimony of the Family and Physicians Prompts This Verdict.

The inquest into the death of William H. Marston, who was found dead in his room at 112 West Forty-fourth Street Aug. 1, was held yesterday morning, and the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Marston was found with one of his wrists cut, and he bled to death.

The witnesses at the inquest, which was held by Coroner Zucca, were Mrs. Ellen Chase, sister-in-law of the dead man; Laura M. Marston, the daughter; Robert Irwin Marston, the son, and Dr. C. C. Jolliffe.

Laura Marston told how she had found her father, and, as she knew of no reason why he should commit suicide, believed that his death was accidental. Dr. Jolliffe thought that Marston had accidentally cut himself while shaving. Robert Irwin Marston said that his father had been in good health and talked of living a hundred years. He said that his father had had a horror of suicide and that he had made an engagement with him to go out the next day. His testimony was greeted by the women with smiles as he took his seat.

Dr. Hamilton Williams, the Coroner's physician, said that Marston's face had one side shaved more than the other and that he might have cut himself while shaving.

ANTI-CRUELTY SOCIETY SUED.

Fritz Staiger Demands a Dog or $200 in Lieu Thereof.

Because of alleged favoritism a suit has been brought against the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals by Fritz Staiger of 2,214 Eighth Avenue.

On May 6 a Great Dane dog was found by the Mount Morris Park police and was taken to the pound and turned over to the society. On May 10 Staiger called to find a dog which he had lost, and, although unsuccessful, was told by the authorities that on payment of $3, required for license, he could have the Great Dane, as it was unlicensed. This is allowed under Clause 5 of the society's laws, which says that all unlicensed dogs may be disposed of forty-eight hours after finding in any way seen fit.

Staiger paid the required amount and took the dog home, a license having been given him. A few days afterward, while walking with the dog, its original owner met him and demanded the animal. Staiger refused, and placed the case in the society's hands. He alleges that a few days after an agent of the society called and, by misrepresentation, took the animal and delivered it to its first owner. Staiger placed his case in the hands of his lawyer, W. H. Waggener, of 59 Second Avenue, who has sued the society for $200 or return of the animal. The claim is based on the society's rules. The dog was examined by fanciers, who declared it full bred and worth $200.

A CITY CASHIER'S SHORTAGE.

Edmund Beiderlinden Admits Juggling Accounts and Is Arrested.

Edmund H. Beiderlinden, deputy cashier of the Water Supply Department, whose office was in Flushing, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Deputy Commissioner Fitch, who found a shortage of $440.47 in the cashier's accounts. The cashier has been in the habit of depositing the money received by him to the credit of the department. Commissioner Fitch found a descrepancy between the amount on deposit and the amount collected. The cashier admitted that his accounts were short. He likewise furnished Mr. Fitch with a list of collections not credited on his books.

Beiderlinden went to the station house at Flushing and gave himself up. He was held under $1,500 bail. His bondsmen must make good to the city. Beiderlinden was formerly a Justice of the Peace and was for twenty years Town Clerk of the old town of Flushing. He has one married daughter.

Life Savers' Water Carnival.

The New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps will hold this afternoon at Manhattan Beach the most pretentious water carnival in its history. The programme promises exhibitions by the life savers and an attempt by Capt. David Dalton to break the world's record for long-distance swimming. There are six contests open to all amateurs. The entry list is large. The events are: One-hundred-yard swimming race for men, half-mile race for men, 100-yard race for women, 100-yard race for boys, diving contest, and tub races. The races will begin at 2 o'clock P. M. Col. Wesley R. Jones, President of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps, will present the medals to the winners.

A Novel Concert at Saratoga.

The Charleston Orphans' Sensation Concert Company, of twenty-six pieces, will appear in the Convention Hall at Saratoga Aug. 24. The company is made up entirely of young colored orphans from the Jenkins Orphan Asylum of Charleston, S. C. The children have played in some of the largest places in London, England, and are thoroughly trained. Cake walks, plantation songs and quartets, orchestral playing, and competitive drills will be introduced. Five thousand dollars is needed yearly to maintain the orphanage, which is run on voluntary contributions, and these concerts are for raising funds.

Collision in East River.

A collision occurred off Pier 4 East River yesterday afternoon between the schooner Wellman Hall, Capt. Knowlton, and an ice barge. The schooner was bound for Halifax, and was being towed out of the slip by the tug Henry Hoen, when the ice barge hit her amidships, tearing away a lot of woodwork. She was afterward beached at the foot of Twenty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn.

WHITE STAR OFFICERS HELD

The Three Stewards of the Britannic Must Face Charge of Smuggling.

LOOKING FOR OFFICER JAGO

The Federal Authorities Believe He Planned the Smuggling—Owner of Bond Coupons Found by the Police—Alleged Confession.

No arrests have been made since Saturday in the case of the officers of the White Star Line steamship Britannic, four of whom have been arrested on charges of smuggling. No news was gained of the missing Chief Officer J. W. Jago yesterday by the Federal authorities. Assistant United States District Attorney Clarence S. Houghton said he considered Chief Officer Jago the planner of the smuggling, and the most active offender. The others he considered Jago's tools and not even entirely aware of the extent of the smuggling scheme.

It was intimated by the counsel for the three stewards arrested Saturday that they had made a clean breast of it and confessed to a plot to rob the mails and smuggle at the same time. It was also alleged that they asserted that mail bags had been robbed, rifled, and thrown overboard, but the postal authorities say the Britannic's mail has not been tampered with. Until Jago is apprehended, the Federal authorities believe nothing more will come to light.

Henry Galway, Thomas Tighe, and William Bernard, assistant stewards of the Britannic, arrested Saturday for smuggling lace, were arraigned before Commissioner John A. Shields, in the Federal Building, yesterday and were held in $2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. Albert Muller, the truckman hauling packages of soiled linen in which the lace was found, was held in $500 bail. He procured a bondsman. Joseph Mangan, a messroom steward on the Britannic, was required to give a bond of $300 to appear as a witness.

John Kynaston, Third Officer of the Britannic, whose suspicious conduct at the Third National Bank in Jersey City Friday caused the investigation, was not examined before Justice McCormack yesterday. Kynaston attempted to get the cashier of the Third National Bank to pay coupons on bonds worth $20,000, and, when asked how he got them, ran away. Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy got an adjournment until Wednesday.

Police Find Owner of Coupons.

The Jersey City police yesterday got track of the bonds. They were aided by papers found in Kynaston's possession and by a statement made by Norman L. Rowe, Kynaston's counsel. He said Kynaston had told him there were forty coupons in all, and that they had been given to Jago by some person in England. He said Jago gave twenty to him to get cashed. Jago retained the others.

The statement originally given out by the police that they had the bonds was erroneous. Only the coupons were taken from Kynaston. He never saw the bonds.

Among the papers found on Kynaston was this memorandum: "A. S. Spanks, Hudson Street, New York." Detective Prescott was sent to hunt up Mr. Spanks. He found F. R. Sparks, agent for the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company at 82 Hudson Street. Prescott asked Sparks if he had received any coupons of United States bonds from England. Sparks said he expected some, but they had not come. He showed Prescott a letter, of which the following is a copy:

> 10 Mark's Lane,
> London, E. C., July 23, '98.
>
> F. R. Sparks:
>
> Dear Sir: This mail will carry you forty United States bond coupons of $10 each, equal to $400, which please turn over to the milk company for my account. GEORGE H. PAGE.

Kynaston is held both for the larceny of the coupons and on the charge of smuggling.

Confession by the Steards.

George Berdine, a lawyer of New Brunswick, N. J., who represents the three stewards, said yesterday that his clients had made a complete confession. He said they had acknowledged opening the mail bags, abstracting matter of value, and either sealing the bags again or throwing them overboard. Every day they gathered the officers' laundry and put the bags in the fruit steward's room. In the bags they smuggled the lace. The fruit steward one day found a mail bag with the laundry bags and was badly frightened. He said he was willing to smuggle, but would not rob the mails. Mr. Berdine further alleged that the fruit steward told Kynaston about the case, and Kynaston gave him the key to the mail room and ordered him to put the mail bag back. Other bags were rifled, Mr. Berdine said.

Assistant District Attorney Houghton admitted that the stewards had given him considerable information, but he said there had been no clean breast made.

"We think Jago was the prime mover of the scheme," Mr. Houghton said, "and it looks as if the others did not know what was being done. It is suspected he left for Europe but not known. The steamship companies will watch the arrival of the boats leaving New York in the last few days."

Jago was considered one of the most trustworthy officers in the employ of the White Star Line. He had been employed by that company ten years.

Superintendent of Mails A. B. Maze said the mail of the Britannic had been received apparently intact. Not a seal was disturbed or a bag missing. He said that, with the checking system used, tampering with the steamship's mail was almost impossible without detection. Postmaster Van Cott also said he believed it impossible to tamper with the mail and escape detection. Inspector Wheeler refused to explain the workings of the checking system.

Cloakmakers Return to Work.

Strikes involving 300 operators in the shops of Perter & Co. and Beno Levy were called off yesterday morning, the firms named having conceded the demands stipulated by the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers for an increase in the weekly wage scale during the coming Fall and Winter seasons in that particular industry. Unless the new price lists presented by the Board of Walking Delegates yesterday morning to the following-named firms, employing 2,000 hands, are conceded strikes will follow: Excelsior Company, Blumenthal Brothers, Conhaim & Co., Meyer Wessel, Benjamin Levy, Joseph Cohen, Brady & Carton, Benwit & Levy, and Elfen & Benjamin.

Dr. Bloch Declared Insane.

Dr. Wildman and Dr. Kunz, the State Lunacy Examiners, yesterday made a close examination of Dr. A. J. Bloch, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital Saturday, and they declared him insane. The patient protested that he was quite as sane as the examiners, saying that his family wanted to get rid of him in order to get his property. His brother, E. H. Bloch of the Marlborough Hotel, who was present during the examination, will make arrangements this morning to remove the afflicted man to a private sanitarium. He said he would probably take him to an institution at Amityville, L. I.

Funeral of John E. Donnelly.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception was crowded yesterday morning for the funeral services of John E. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly was the secretary to the Tax Board, Chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Fourteenth Assembly District, President of the Lafayette Cycle Club, and a member of Alert Council, C. B. L.; Celtic Council, R. A.; Ave Maria Council, K. of C., and of the Fabian Union. All of these orders were well represented. A solemn high requiem mass was celebrated. The interment was in Calvary.

Mrs. Cornell Released on Bail.

Mrs. Amelia J. Cornell, the Saratoga woman charged with perjury in a suit brought by Lillian Reynolds against Guy H. Reynolds to annul an alleged marriage in Saratoga in 1888, was yesterday admitted to bail by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court. Adam Rath of 142 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street is bondsman. Mrs. Cornell's examination has been set down for to-morrow.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

The Second Hearing in His Suit for the Reduction of Mount Pleasant Assessments.

A second hearing in the suit brought by John D. Rockefeller to have the assessments on his property in the town of Mount Pleasant, near Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., reduced, as assessed in 1897, was begun yesterday morning in the office of the Commissioners of Appraisal for the New York Water Supply, Manhattan Life Building, before W. E. Hoysradt of Poughkeepsie, referee, appointed by Judge Barnard. H. T. Dykman of White Plains and H. H. Morse of Tarrytown acted for Mr. Rockefeller. Frank V. Millard of Tarrytown appeared for Michael J. Martin, David Haight, and J. Hatfield Newman, assessors for Mount Pleasant.

The assessors placed an assessment of something like $687,000 on the property of Mr. Rockefeller in Mount Pleasant. At the first hearing, before Referee Hoysradt, Abraham Hyatt of Sing Sing, real estate expert, placed the value of the property at $310,600. At the hearing yesterday William H. Hoyt was examined as a real-estate expert. He declared that estates along the Hudson had depreciated much in value in late years. The competition of many watering places had taken away from the Summer-home popularity of the Hudson, while the children of old proprietors had preferred, for social and other reasons, to live in the city, and had sold out their inherited estates. Business panics, too, had brought down the market price of land.

Mr. Hoyt testified that the crusade on the part of the tax assessors on large holdings along the Hudson had, however, been the most potent cause of a reduction in the market values. He said that the increased assessments had the effect of paralyzing the sale of property.

Mr. Hoyt further testified to the market values of the parcels of land making up the Rockefeller estate, making the total valuation of $385,920, including $20,000 worth that has been purchased since 1897. He said that the market price of a large estate was considerably lower, proportionately, than that of a small holding, for the reason that where buyers might be got for small parcels none could be got for an estate of the size of Mr. Rockefeller's.

The hearing was adjourned until Thursday morning.

The report of Referee Hoysradt on the reduction of the assessment on William Rockefeller's property was put into the hands of Judge Barnard Friday, but he has not acted on it yet.

PRICES OF REFINED SUGAR.

Withdrawal of Thirty Days' Guarantee Variously Commented On.

Announcement was made yesterday by the American Sugar Refining Company of the withdrawal of its thirty days' price guarantee, and three grades of soft sugar refined by the company were advanced one-sixteenth of a cent. The withdrawal was variously commented on, but it was not accepted as definitely indicating either higher or lower prices. The circumstance naturally brought out stories of the Doscher and Arbuckle Brothers' refineries, which in a short time will refine sugar—the former about Oct. 15 and the other Sept. 1.

None of the new refining concerns or the Sugar Trust would talk of the situation, but it was told with insistence that there was a possibility of an understanding by which the new concerns will get, on an amicable arrangement, 25 per cent. of the Sugar Trust business. On the other hand, it was pointed out that at any moment the Doscher refinery may have been planned as an offset by the trust to the Arbuckle trespass on sugar refining. Besides, it was argued, the trust is going to roast coffee in its own factory, and there is no sign of truce in the Woolston Spice Mills hostility to the Arbuckles.

LEGAL NOTES.

False Answers Filled Out in Insurance Application.—In an action brought by George E. Jacobs, to recover, from the Northwestern Life Assurance Company the amount of a policy of insurance upon the life of Gilbert E. Jacobs, the sole defense actually litigated on the trial was the falsity of the answer of the deceased to a question contained in the application for the insurance. The answer was to the effect that former applications of the insured for insurance had not been rejected. A judgment in favor of the plaintiff, on the verdict of a jury, has been unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen. The Court held that proof that the answers in the application were in the handwriting of the agent of the insurance company; that the deceased made a full statement of his previous rejection to the agent; that he was not informed of the character of the answers inserted in the application, and that the application was not read to him when he signed it, was sufficient to sustain a recovery. The Court held that the plaintiff in such an action was not required to serve a reply, in order to entitle him to give testimony showing that the answers had been erroneously written by the agent of the company.

⁂

Hole Two Feet Deep in a City Street.—Anna Maria Lehmann recovered judgment on a verdict for $7,000 damages, in her suit as administratrix against the City of Brooklyn, for the death of her husband, Joseph Lehmann, resulting from a fall from a wagon which he was driving upon a public street of the city, and which was overturned in consequence of one of its wheels sinking up to the hub in a hole about two feet deep in the street, caused by the flow of surface water on the roadway to a sewer basin. The judgment has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Bartlett. The Court held that evidence which showed that the depression had existed in the same condition for six weeks prior to the accident, and which warranted the jury in assuming that it was produced by the particular manner in which the sewer basin was constructed, and the situation in which it was placed, justified a finding that the defect was one for which the municipality was responsible. The fact that the surface of the street was made slippery by snow, and that that circumstance combined with the hole in the highway to produce the accident, was held not to relieve the city from responsibility, as the driver of the wagon would not have been killed if there had been no depression in the street deep enough to upset the wagon.

⁂

The Company Was Responsible.—Wendel Diel brought an action against the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by him while passing along a street at night through tripping and falling across some skids lying on the sidewalk. On the trial it appeared that a beer wagon stood in the carriageway, on which wagon was the name of the defendant, a brewing company, and that immediately after the plaintiff's fall the man on the wagon picked up the skids and placed them upon it. It was conceded that in the absence of explanation the presence of the name of the defendant on the wagon was prima facie evidence that it was owned by the defendant and in its service, but a witness who carried on a business for himself, buying from the defendant and other brewers and selling to his customers, testified: "The Henry Zeltner Brewing Company had no control over the conduct of my business at that place. I run it myself. The wagons that I use in the conduct of that business are run by the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company and William A. Miles & Co. and the Pabst Brewing Company. They are simply loaned to me, to use to carry on that business. They (defendant) allow me to use their wagons and horses. They supply me with them. They have to do all that business, and it is all included in the price paid by me." A judgment on a verdict given in favor of plaintiff has been unanimously affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, who held that the natural interpretation of the expression that the wagons "are run by" the defendant was that they were operated, controlled, and managed by the defendant, which construction was emphasized by the distinction made by the witness in reference to his business, concerning which he said "I run it myself." The Court held that there was sufficient evidence to justify the trial court in submitting to the jury the question whether the persons in charge of the wagon were the employes of the defendant.

Mrs. Lawler's Death a Natural One.

Dr. O'Hanlon yesterday afternoon performed an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Mary Lawler, who was found dead Sunday in her room, at 17 Hamilton Street. It was found that she had died of fatty degeneration of the heart. Her husband had been arrested on suspicion that the death had been caused by other than natural causes.

BIDS FOR NEW CITY BONDS

The Prices Offered Are Much Larger than Had Been Expected.

QUESTIONS AS TO LEGALITY

The Entire Issue Likely to be Awarded to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at Their Bid of 105.03.

Bids for the new city bonds for $12,688,992.36, bearing interest at 3½ per cent., were opened in the Controller's office by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday afternoon. A large crowd of bankers and other financial men or their representatives was present when the reading of the bids began. The bids were opened by the Controller, who handed them to his assistant deputy, E. J. Levey, to read off.

There were thirty-eight bidders in all, and the Controller seemed to be highly pleased with the prices offered, which were higher than had been expected. A question has already arisen as to the legality of several of the bids, which the Corporation Counsel will have to decide. Several very small bids were clearly illegal, as they lacked price or certified check.

Three syndicates bid for all or none of the issue, and the legality of such a bid is one of several questions of legality which will have to be decided. The highest price offered was 109.851 for $300,000 of the 1928 school bonds.

It is expected that the entire issue will be awarded to Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., at their bid of 105.03.

The bids, excepting those which were thrown out as informal, are as follows:

Whann & Schlessinger, all or any part of $1,000,000 at 109.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $500,000, maturing 1928, at 104.896; $500,000 maturing 1928, 106.02; $500,000, 106.92; $235,000, 107.03.

Produce Exchange Trust Company, entire amount, (or none,) 104.94.

Zimmerman & Forshay bid 107.31 for Museum of Natural History bonds, and 107.56 for $500,000 East River Bridge bonds.

Importers and Traders' National Bank, 106 for $500,000 maturing in 1917 or 1928.

Kitchen & Co. bid for $20,000 in four $5,000 lots at following rates with accrued interest: 106.97, 106.98, 106.89, 106.22.

Hamilton Trust Company bid 105.75 for $200,000 of the aqueduct bonds.

Lawrence G. Joseph bid 102.50 for $5,000 aqueduct bonds.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company desired $3,000,000 of the bonds maturing in 1928. The bids were for lots of $1,000,000 at the following rates: 107.78, 107.987, 108.194.

J. W. Harriman & Co., $250,000 aqueduct bonds at 106.35; $350,000 docks and ferries, 106.60.

George G. De Witt bid for $100,000 in $25,000 lots as follows: 108.80, 107.85, 106.25, 105.5, (issues for docks and ferries or East River Bridge preferred.)

Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 105.03 for all or none; subject to the opinion of counsel as to legality of the issue.

C. E. Lambert, two $100,000 lots at par.

Brooklyn Trust Company, $300,000, 1917, laying water mains, 107.201; or $300,000, 1928, schools, 109.851; or $300,000, any issue, 109.851.

Newburg Savings Banks, $150,000, either issue, 1917, as follows: $50,000, 105.75; $50,000, 106.12; $50,000, 106.50. Or $150,000, 1928, as follows: $50,000, 107.80; $50,000, 108.40; $50,000, 108.90.

Schermerhorn Bank—$100,000 new aqueduct or any other 1917 issue, 103.

Henry Clews & Co.—Any issue 1928, 101.

Portchester Savings Bank, $30,000 1928 bonds as follows: $10,000, 107.07; $10,000, 106.05; $10,000, 105.82.

Queens County Bank, $100,000, any issue, 1928 bonds, 102.

Henry Clews & Co., $100,000, any issue, par.

Sprague National Bank, $100,000, new aqueduct, 1917, 105; or $100,000, 1928, 105.05.

Nassau Trust Company, $200,000, any issue, 1928 bonds, 102.34.

Manufacturers' Trust Company, $150,000, East River Bridge, 107.78.

H. L. Parker, $1,000, any issue, 100¼.

Manufacturers' National Bank, $200,000, new aqueduct, 1917, 105.5.

Allan Carruthers, $500, any issue 1928 bonds, 103⅞.

The Fire Commissioner of the City of New York (for the Fire Department) bid 106 for $50,000 of public bath bonds and $50,000 of hospital bonds.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Question of Constructing the New Public Library Building Is Under Discussion.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated $214,025.11 to pay the extra salaries owing to the policemen of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens. After consolidation these policemen claimed that they were entitled to the same salaries paid the policemen of Manhattan. Test suits were brought, and the city lost. The board appropriated $15,000 to put elevators in the penitentiary and the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, and $1,775.75 to reimburse Howard P. Okie for the expenses of his contest for his seat in the Board of Aldermen, to which John S. Geagan laid claim. The board authorized the Controller to issue bonds for $500,000 to replenish the fund for assessment street work.

Mayor Van Wyck announced that the West End Hotel, in Fort Washington Park, had been turned over by the Park Commissioners to the National Government for use as a convalescent hospital for soldiers. The board, on request of the Commissioners, gave them an appropriation of $3,706.89 for draining the park and the hospital grounds.

A report was received from Engineer McLean of the Finance Department on the matter of removing the old Forty-second Street reservoir. Carrère & Hastings, architects, estimated that it would cost $150,000 to remove the reservoir and that the contractor would have to cart away 10,591 cubic yards of concrete, 38,185 cubic yards of stone, and 56,909 yards of earth, at $1.25 a cubic yard. The architects' fees will amount to $20,000.

Mr. McLean pointed out that the law provided that the money for the construction of the public library building to be built on the site of the reservoir must be raised by the sale of bonds. The Department of Parks proposed to secure the money by adding to the tax levy. Controller Coler agreed that the money could not be raised by taxation.

Upon motion of the Mayor, the report was referred to the Corporation Counsel. It is feared that if bonds must be issued the city will not be in a position to do so for some time.

The public library in Long Island City got an appropriation of $5,000.

The employment of a doorkeeper for the Municipal Council and an index clerk for the Board of Aldermen was approved.

The board will meet again on Aug. 22, when the budget for the year will be closed.

A FAMILY OF CRIMINALS.

Young Reese the Last to be Arrested Charged with Theft.

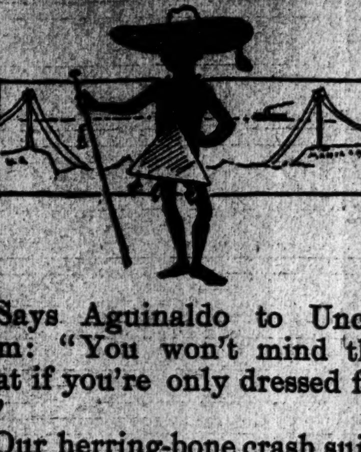
Louis F. Reese was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Bristow in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, and remanded until officers from Salem, Mass., could arrive to take him there. He is wanted for breaking into the house of Mrs. Sarah Lovett.

Reese is a member of a remarkable family from a criminal point of view. His father is serving a four-year term for larceny; his brother Clarence is serving a twenty-year term in Auburn for burglary, and his mother was arrested some time ago for larceny, but succeeded in compromising by agreeing to pay her accuser in installments, and was released.

Reese himself is young and good looking. He had been paying attention to Mrs. Lovett's daughter, and his attentions were not discouraged. Finally some jewelry disappeared, and Reese immediately followed its example. He was arrested on Sunday at the corner of Floyd Street and Throop Avenue by Detectives Harrington and Ruddy.

Driver and $1,500 Gone.

Louis Mendell, a collector for the Congress Brewing Company of Coney Island yesterday left $1,500 in a drawer in the company's office at West Eighth Street, Coney Island, in temporary charge of Paul Bright, a driver for the company. When Mr. Mendell returned, a short time afterward he found both Bright and the money gone. The police were at once notified. Little is known of Bright, as he had been in the company's employ only a short time. It is said the $1,500 represented the collections for the day.



Says Aguinaldo to Uncle Sam: "You won't mind the heat if you're only dressed for it."

Our herring-bone crash suits are August-weather proof; and they're marked to August prices—$5 (were $10).

Coats $2, vests $1, trousers $2.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GOLD FOR BROOKLYN'S BLIND.

Pathetic Scenes Among the Sightless Congregation Waiting for Annual Stipend of Alms.

The old building in Elm Place, Brooklyn, which is used as the office of the Charities Department, was filled long before the regular hour for opening yesterday morning. Men and women, many of them old and feeble, some comparatively young, many poorly dressed and none apparently well to do, were seated or standing in the little office. All were anxious and careworn, but in the faces of all was a peculiar, rigid look—a look as if they were listening. They were all blind.

Annually the blind people of Brooklyn visit the Charities Department of Brooklyn and receive $50 each in gold, and this was their regular yearly assembly. Sightseers were few, but it was a singular and pathetic spectacle which would have repaid observation. Many of the unfortunates were so old and feeble that they had to be assisted up the steps. Some came attended by friends—children in most cases. There were 104 of them.

A stout colored man was the most prominent figure in the room. He looked like a lusty workingman, until one came to see the strange, listening look in his face and to observe the sightless eyes that stared helplessly straight before him. There were old women, slight in frame and dressed in rusty black; there were ragged old men, but most seemed to have tried to make their appearance as respectable as possible, and as a body they compared favorably with most assemblies of alms-takers.

Although the room was crowded, there was almost absolute silence. Occasionally a patient face turned as if wondering whether the unseen face beside it was that of an acquaintance, but what little talking there was was in whispers, and in the main they waited silently with their blank eyes fixed and unmoving. Human beings were not the only occupants of the room, and this was one of the most pathetic things about the strange assemblage. Here and there were dogs, but, unlike most dogs, they were not trying to make acquaintances. They sat quietly, each at the end of a cord held in its helpless master's hand, and something of the air of patient waiting and listening seemed to have descended on the dogs. Each of these patient servants had guided his master there, and knew that on him depended that master's safe homecoming.

At last there was a stir in the room, as D. J. Doyle, a bookkeeper, advanced, bearing two large canvas bags. The clinking of gold pieces sounded. The recipients of the charity knew by experience what this meant, and there was a turning of heads, but no other movement. To each in turn the bookkeeper came, raised a passive hand, slipped some gold pieces into it, and then passed on to the next. A murmured word of thanks followed him, and then, guided by children and by dogs, the convention of the blind dissolved, not to meet again for a year.

THE DURANT DIVORCE CASE.

Wife of William West Durant Gets a Decree and the Custody of Their Children.

Justice Beekman has confirmed the report of Algernon S. Norton, referee in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Janet L. Durant against her husband, William West Durant. Referee Norton, who was appointed by Justice Daly, heard the testimony in private, and recommended that Mrs. Durant be granted a decree. The papers in the action were sealed up, by order of the Court.

Durant brought suit for an absolute divorce against his wife some months ago, and named as co-respondent Dr. Frank Richmond Pratt, who had attended Mrs. Durant during a protracted illness. The action was referred to Lewis Cass Ledyard, who reported that Durant had failed to establish his case. Mrs. Durant made counter-charges of cruelty against her husband, but Referee Ledyard held that they were not substantiated. Justice Pryor confirmed Mr. Ledyard's report and gave judgment against Durant for $5,950 costs.

Durant is a son of the late Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died in 1885, leaving an estate said to be worth $2,000,000. He has been involved in litigation with his sister over the distribution of the estate.

His wife also sued him to recover possession of valuable lands in Hamilton County, which he had, as President of the Forest Park and Land Company, transferred to that corporation. Mrs. Durant claimed the property. Her husband alleged that she had given him power of attorney to dispose of her dower right in the lands, and that she had received $55,000 for it.

Mrs. Durant is the daughter of Commodore Stott. She and Durant married in 1884. They lived happily for ten years.

Richard W. De Forest of De Forest Brothers, counsel for Mrs. Durant, said last evening that the decree, as confirmed by Justice Beekman, permits Mrs. Durant to remarry, while denying Mr. Durant that right. She is also awarded the custody of their three children. No application for alimony was made.

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

Woman Charged with Hiring Negroes to Murder Her Husband.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The people of Clarendon, Monroe County, Ark., are wrought up over an assassination that took place there on July 30, and the developments of Saturday and yesterday.

On the night of July 30 J. T. Orr, a prominent hardware merchant of Clarendon, was murdered in his house, and now his wife and two negroes are in jail, the negroes being charged with the murder direct, and Mrs. Orr charged with having procured their services to make way with her husband. There was a demonstration there last night and a lynching bee may yet be the climax.

Orr was foully murdered, having been shot through the window of his home. The search for the guilty parties was unfruitful until Saturday, when the Sheriff learned of a statement being made by a young woman that Mrs. Orr knew something of the assassination. It was charged that she hired a negro named Dennis Record to kill Mr. Orr. A negro named Manse Castle, however, volunteered to do the work for the same amount, so it was stated. Record, Castle, and Mrs. Orr were immediately placed under arrest. Yesterday Castle said that he killed Orr and alleged that Mrs. Orr had hired him to do the work.

Last night a great crowd gathered in the public square, and it looked for a time as if there would be a lynching. Judge Thomas, who had just returned from Des Arc, made an urgent appeal to the crowd not to mob the prisoners. He announced that he would at once adjourn court at Lonoke and try the prisoners. The crowd dispersed, and Mrs. Orr, who had been kept in the Court House since her arrest, was conveyed to jail.

Orr's life was insured for $5,000 in the Knights of Pythias and Maccabees. His wife is the beneficiary. While Castle alleges that Mrs. Orr hired him to do the job, there are some conservative citizens who believe that Mrs. Orr is guiltless and that a trial will clear her. There will be an examining trial Tuesday.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE DECORATION OF INTERIORS.

What if you could acquire in a day the resources, experience, and taste necessary to to make your rooms faultlessly beautiful?

Impossible?

Not with our clients. Each one shares the advantages gained by our years of experience of interior decoration.

We are always ready to answer questions. Ask them and you will

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Great Water Carnival To-Day, 2 P. M.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COM'Y
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
GRAND OPENING THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 11. Monday's tickets good Thursday.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
NAVAL SHOW.
The Greatest Production of Modern Times.
REAL WARSHIPS ON REAL WATER.
Twice Daily Thereafter. Poupiar Prices.

THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE & ROOF! Admission 50c.
The BIG XTRVGNZA!
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY! 200 People on the Stage!
Roof To-night & Every Night! | Rice's Summer Nights! and the Great Cake Walk!

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
MILTON AND DOLLIE NOBLES. BIOGRAPH.
COOL AIR. JOHN C. RICE & SALLY COHEN.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
LAFAYETTE—TRULY SHATTUCK.
4 Emperors of Music and 10 other big acts.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON
RACES Last Day, To-day.
Rain or Shine. Concert by Lander.
Take any Coney Island route.

BLUE AND GRAY IN CAMP.

Pickett's Division and Union Veterans Together Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The week's encampment of the Confederate survivors of Pickett's division and Union veterans of the Philadelphia brigade, at a resort on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River, was formally opened to-day.

Prior to their departure for the camp grounds the veterans of both the famous commands held a short street parade in this city and visited Independence Hall, where the visitors were welcomed on behalf of the City of Philadelphia by Mayor Warwick. Speeches were also made by Comrade Frazier of the Philadelphia brigade, Col. A. K. McClure, editor of The Philadelphia Times; Gen. William A. Hemphill, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, and Congressman John Lamb of Virginia.

Mrs. Pickett, widow of Gen. Pickett, accompanied the veterans, both to Independence Hall and to the camp grounds. At the latter place Dr. William B. Jonas welcomed the Southern soldiers, and the response was made by Major Charles Pickett.

AMERICA'S GREAT WHEAT CROP.

Yield of 1891 Exceeded by 100,000,000 Bushels This Year.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—According to reports received by railway companies and business men, the largest wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within a fortnight. The Winter wheat yield, which aggregates from 375,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels, will be increased to the extent of nearly 350,000,000 bushels from the Spring wheat region.

The "bumper crop" of 1891 will be eclipsed this year by 100,000,000 bushels from present indications. Reports received from members of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers, who are assembling here to-day to attend the Fall meeting, afford positive proof, it is declared, that a new era of prosperity is at hand throughout the great West. Railroad officials who have just come in from extended trips through the Spring wheat and corn growing States make equally optimistic reports.

State crop reports received to-day from Kansas and Michigan say "a bumper crop is here." The Pearson Taft Land Credit Company, which holds $9,000,000 worth of farm mortgages in the West, has but $17,000 worth of property under foreclosure.

NORTHWEST WATER POWER.

Snoqualamie Falls as a Rival to the Niagara Cataract.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Contracts were let to-day which will result in supplying the cities of Tacoma and Seattle with electric light and power similar, if not far in advance, of that now being furnished at Niagara. The Snoqualamie Falls Power Company has just closed contracts for the completion of its plant. This enterprise is undertaken by Chicago parties.

The project is perhaps the most wonderful development of hydraulic power yet undertaken in this country. Snoqualamie Falls is twenty-two miles from Seattle and about the same distance from Tacoma in an air line, and have an unbroken vertical fall of 270 feet. It is the only waterfall of commercial utility west of Spokane. The flow of the river is equal to 30,000 horse power at low water, and the plan of installation is such that at a small additional expense for dams and reservoirs the entire drainage from the snowfields of the Snoqualamie watershed of 1,000 square miles will be available, making over 100,000 horse power, whenever business of the adjacent cities may demand it.

The power house is hewn out of the solid rock, 250 feet beneath the crest of the fall, where the immense waterwheels connect direct with generators, from which the electricity is transmitted by wire to Seattle and Tacoma.

Suicide Derails Two Freight Cars.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—John Driscoll, a tool sharpener, whose home was at White Rock, near Westerly, this State, threw himself under the wheels of a moving freight train in the West Exchange Street freight yard to-day and was killed. Two cars were derailed. Driscoll left a note in a saloon near the scene of the accident, in which he intimated his intention of committing suicide, saying he was "not guilty." The local police have no knowledge what his statement can mean.